PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Sunday Edition

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST

VOL. XXII NO. BOMBAY SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES.

RAJEN BABU PLEASED AT ALL INDIA'S SOLIDARITY

Bihar Accepts Helping Hand With Great Gratitude

"Good Out Of Evil: Party Difference Forgotten In Common Sorrow"

Ensuring Full Co-operation Of Workers Towards Relief

Donors Of Rs. 5,000 And Over Urged To Nominate Representatives On Central Committee

(From Our Special Correspondent)
PATNA, Feb. 3.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee, at its meeting held this evening has resolved to issue the following statement:—

"The Bihar Central Relief Committee desires to express its deep gratitude to many organisations and tens of thousands of individuals in other provinces of India, who have rushed to the help of their stricken fellow-countrymen, in Bihar, and given generous donations to succour the survivors from the terrible earthquake which has devastated the northern part of the province.

HOPE OF UNITED NATION.

"The committee and people of Bihar have been strengthened and heartened by this demonstration of solidarity of the whole of India, and they have seized the helping hand of their fellow-countrymen, with great relief and gratitude. But of the great tragedy that has overwhelmed us and taken its heavy toll of debt and destruction and sorrow the Committee earnestly hopes and trusts that some good will permanently endure in the shape of a united nation joined together in common sorrow and common effort to overcome it, having faith and forgetting party difference that seem so trivial in the face of the mighty disaster. The committee has undertaken the relief of sufferers in the hope that succour would come from all parts of India.

"That hope is being realised, but with this realisation has come the fuller knowledge of the vastness of the disaster, and it is clear that to remedy it is a long and heavy task which will tax the energies and resources of the whole of India.

"The Committee feels that this work can only be carried on successfully with the full co-operation of the Indian people. The Committee is also of opinion that it is right and proper that those who have taken active interest in the work of relief, and have contributed generously for it, should be associated with this work so that they may share the great responsibility with others and help with their counsel and advice.

NOMINATE REPRESENTATIVES.

"Therefore, it suggests that all organisations and groups that have contributed rupees five thousand or over to the funds of this Committee for relief should be requested to nominate a representative of theirs to serve on this Committee. The Committee also intends to co-opt to its number some leading individuals from other provinces who have taken, or are taking, special part in the organisation of relief. In this way the Committee hopes to develop into a strong and efficient organisation the representative of the people of India, in so far as relief work in the affected areas is concerned."

It was further resolved to request the President to address various organisations comprised in the statement on the lines laid down above.

SIX LAKHS UPTO SATURDAY EVENING.

Total amount received till evening by Central Committee is six lakhs.

BLACKER THAN BLACK ACT

Bengal Condemns New Bill As Dangerous Legislation

CALL TO M. L. Cs.

Dissolve Council or Resign Your Seats In It Is Mandate of People.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Public indignation about the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, now on the Legislative anvil, was clearly expressed when speaker after speaker condemned its draconian provisions as worse than those under Martial Law, at a crowded public meeting held last evening at the Albert Hall under the presidency of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy.

The meeting eventually unanimously adopted a resolution strongly condemning the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which, in its scope and purpose, is far worse than the much condemned Rowlatt Act and which constitutes in the severity of its provisions and the additional powers given to the Magistracy, a dangerous piece of legislation, subversive of what little is left of the elementary rights and liberties of the press and people in this province.

The meeting also passed a resolution calling upon the elected members of the Bengal Council to reject the Bill and urging them to demand the dissoution of the present Council or in the alternative to resign their seats by way of a protest.—United Press.

Is It Not Mockery In Face Of Grim Tragedy?

Jawaharlal And All-Parties' Conference

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru expresses his views on the All-Parties Conference and on the coming elections in a statement to the press. He writes:—

The Indian people have been stirred as she has seldom been roused before by the tragedy of the earthquake in Bihar and Nepal. The poorest in spite of their dire poverty and the lower middle class which has suffered so much from trade depression and unemployment have given generally, perhaps more generously than the rich and the well-to-do for the relief of the sufferers from earthquake. We have stood up bravely to face the unthinking cruelty of nature and have tried to fight it and tone down its tragic effects.

PITILESS AND CRUEL.

Nature is often pitiless and cruel. It plays its pranks regardless of what happens to millions of mites that crawl on the surface of the earth. We feel helpless and bow to it or we combat it and try to control it according to our temperaments and measure of strength and will within us.

HUMAN EARTHQUAKES.

But there are other earthquakes—human earthquake—which are not caused by unthinking nature, but by thinking man. Fifteen years ago we saw such an eruption on the part of the Government in the Punjab and the world remembers Jalianwala Bagh and the crawling order and the many other ferocious accompaniments of Martial Law. Do most of us realise, I sometimes wonder, the significance of what is happening in Midnapur and Chittagong? All this has taken place and yet the Press hardly dares say anything above the whisper, lest laws and ordinances encompass its ruin. The press is largely a silent witness of these happenings. Not so high officials who wield for the day the magic wand of power.

MOCKERY.

After describing the events in Bengal Pandit Jawaharlal ends:—Is it not a mockery for us to talk of the constitution and the All-Parties Conferences and Reforms and Elections and the like when this grim tragedy faces us?

On Saturday the total of the "CHRONICLE-SAMACHAR-SENTINEL" EARTHQUAKE FUND reached Rs. 73,313

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR CONTRIBUTION?

If not, give the most you can as Gandhiji says.

At least contribute the cost of one meal.

U. S. EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

Federal Bank Planned To Stimulate Trade

WASHINGTON, February 2.

Plans for a federal export bank with unlimited capital backed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, were outlined by Mr. Jesse Jones with the support of President Roosevelt.

The object of the new bank which will be financed entirely by Government funds is to stimulate the American export trade with Russia.

Mr. Jones stated that the bank would assume only part of the credit risk with private enterprise.—Reuter.

DOLLAR WOBBLES

Stabilisation Fund To Rescue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Because the devalued dollar is not fulfilling the prospects of its sponsors, it is understood that officials are preparing to launch the operations of the Stabilisation Fund.

They confidently predict the rates of 5.10 dollars to sterling and 3.63 to 100 francs, whereas the rate against sterling at present is stronger now than before the devaluation.—Reuter.

KEEP CLEAR OF EUROPEAN POLITICS

Roosevelt's Advise To American Statesmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

President Roosevelt's views and comments on the various disarmament proposals until the situation emerged from the realm of European politics to an international scale, were reemphasised at White House.

The President asked them to keep clear of European politics.

Meanwhile Mr. Norman Davis will not return to Geneva until a date is fixed for the recovering of the Conference.

U. S. PURCHASES GOLD AT NEW PRICE

NEW YORK, February 2.

It has been announced that New York taking advantage of the new gold price has already purchased 11,900,000 dollars of gold abroad for shipment to the United States.—Reuter.

ON THE WAY BACK TO GOLD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The United States is on the way to rejoin the "Gold Bloc", is the French official view of Mr. Roosevelt's dollar decision, which is regarded as a step towards the policy of world co-operation and convertibility and final stabilisation of the dollar.

JAPAN OBJECTS TO NEW TARIFFS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

A statement by the Japanese Delegation circulated to members of the Select Committee on the Tariff Bill deals with the case of cotton hosiery, undervests, socks, stockings, earthenware, china, porcelain, fish oil, whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated, soaps, umbrellas, enamelled ironware and lead pencil. The statement gives reasons against the proposed duties and suggests modifications.—A.P.

13,100 DEAD IN MUZAFFARPUR

Shocking Conditions In Villages

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 3.

The Publicity Officer, Central Relief Committee in his report says, that the number of deaths so far amounts to 13,100 at Muzaffarpur and more than 200 in Hajipur Sub-division.

The report further states that due to an accident, a soldier, while shooting mad dogs, wounded 2 children which created a sensation in the locality. The timely intervention of the local workers averted unpleasant consequences.

SAD PLIGHT OF VILLAGES

The conditions in villages are indescribably bad. Several peasants came on hunger march to the relief office where their needs are being attended to.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

USE MORE INDIAN COTTON

LONDON, Feb. 3.

An appeal to Lancashire cotton mills to use more Indian medium and short staples was made by Mr. R. Fleming, who sailed for India as Special Lancashire Commissioner. He said: "Nothing I may do will be of any avail unless Lancashire grapples the problem at this end".—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY'S SISTER DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Marshall-Brooks, Lord Willingdon's sister, who had been an invalid for eight years.

Recently she frequently expressed her wish that she would remain alive till May, for Lord Willingdon's leave.—Reuter's Special.

Fresh Outbreak Of Rioting In Kashmir

Mobs Hurl Missiles At Police, And Attempt To Break Into Treasury

Military Compelled To Open Fire Inflicting Casualties

SIALKOT, Feb. 3.

What appears to be a fresh outbrak of disorders in Kashmir is reported in a communique issued by the Kashmir Government.

The Military opened fire yesterday, says the communique, on a mob of 8,000 which defied a police party in Pilvana, near Avantipore, the Tehsil Headquarters, inflicted severe injuries to a constable, and threw stones at the military, a Sub-Inspector and the Tehsildar, then stormed the Tehsil building and attempted to break into the Treasury. Some casualties resulted from the firing, but the exact number is not known.

DT. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DEFIED.

At Srinagar a large gathering collected at the Kankar Moualla mosque, where Ghulam Mohamed delivered a very inflammatory speech. A big procession was then taken out from Kankar in spite of the District Magistrate's order. The police attempted to stop it near Fatteh-ka-Dal but were overpowered. The procession later changed its route and returned to Kankar.

Smaller processions of women and children were also taken out earlier in the day, accompanied by adults, who were very violent, and pelted the police with stones. Some members of the police party were injured, and a few constables are missing. A hartal was observed in Srinagar City.

A feature of the attack on the police in both places was that the mob threw not only stones but "Kangries," that is, firepots usually carried in Kashmir to keep off cold.

The Communique adds that reports from other parts of the State indicate that nothing unusual is happening.

SEQUEL TO COMMUNAL DISPUTE.

The outbreak is apparently a sequel to a Hindu-Muslim dispute over a common camping ground for pilgrims opposite the Temple of Martand, which is a centre of pilgrimage for Hindus all over India. The Muslims claimed the right to construct a mosque on this spot.

The matter was referred to an arbitration committee consisting of members of both communities. This committee, however, failed to settle the dispute, and the Governor of Kashmir after a careful inquiry passed orders, under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure, declaring the area to be a common camping ground and directing that any party that felt aggrieved with the orders should get its claim for separate possession established in a civil court.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

A Communique issued yesterday stated that the police and some State officials were stoned by a mob at Maisuma and Fatteh-ka-Dal in Srinagar City, as a result of which a few policemen were injured.—A. P.

KASHMIR POLICE MOBBED

MIRPUR, Feb. 3.

Section 144 has been promulgated at Anantnag. Messrs. Mirza and Hamdani have been externed from Kashmir for one year.

It is reported that the police were mobbed at several places by turbulant Muslims who were dispersed by a mild lathi charge. The Muslims are observing Hartal.—United Press.

DELAY MEANS DEATH

Wail Of Women From Muzaffarpur

(From Our Correspondent)
MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 3

No arrangements are made for women patients suffered from earthquake. Many serious cases have been discovered by Vidyavatidevi, Radhikadevi, Godavaridevi and Kamaleshwaridevi who are doing house to house work. Male doctors' help is refused. One lady doctor two midwives are very urgently wanted. Delay may cause death and permanent disability Messrs. Abidali and Viswanath have settled here.

Sensation In German Circles In Bombay

ALLEGED DISMISSAL OF NAZI EMPLOYEES OF KRUPPS

The mystery surrounding the sudden arrival in Bombay of the General Manager of Messrs Krupp Indian Trading Co. Ltd., of Calcutta, with his Assistant, has caused a sensation among the German residents in Bombay as it is alleged they were given notice to hand over charge of their office at once by the General Manager for India of the firm.

The Technical Manager and his Assistant together with two Engineers in the branch office in Bombay were also, it is alleged, asked to quit immediately.

The six employees, who are alleged to have been dismissed from the work, all belong to the Nazi Party while the General Manager, Calcutta, was the leader of the Nazi Party in India.

The news has caused a great sensation in German circles and interesting developments are expected to follow.

KALELKAR ARRESTED AGAIN

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

Kaka Kalelkar, who was arrested and released several times before, proceeded last evening to Silaj village near Ahmedabad. As soon as he began addressing a public meeting there he was arrested and brought to Ahmedabad.—A. P.

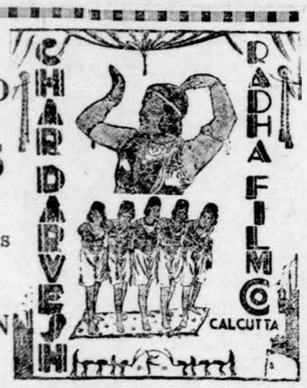
IMPORT DUTY ON SALT

Will Last Year's Extension Be Repeated Again?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Assembly Salt Committee will meet on February 9 the additional salt import duty which was extended last year upto March 31 this year should be further extended. The Committee's decision will be awaited in commercial circles with great anxiety.—United Press.

All Roads go to
SUPER TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
WHERE RADHA FILM COY.'S
GREATEST HIT
OF THE SEASON



"MERCHANT of ARABIA"

(Adapted from 'CHAR DARVESH') is RELEASED AMIDST THUNDERING APPLAUSE of the CINE-FANS.

DON'T MISS SUCH ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

TOPICAL (Synchronised with 'Touching Music) of
EARTHQUAKE'S TOLL in Bihar is also shown

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

The Whole of Bombay is humming the tunes—
FROM
SHYAM CINETONE'S IST MUSICAL MARATHI TALKIE
Parth-Kumar
the melody of melodies
Featuring
BANDOPANT SOHONI, MADHAVRAO JOSHI, RAJA SANDOW, Miss SHALAN, and others
BACK-GROUND MUSIC—VOCAL MUSIC—DUMB MUSIC
Never before have you heard so melodious music
Heart-rending Music—Delightful dialogues—Gorgeous settings
WHAT ABOUT TAKING YOUR FAMILY TO SEE AND HEAR THIS MASTERPIECE AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

KOHINOOR CINEMA
(DADAR, B.B.)
The Picture Palace of Bombay Suburbites.—
SHOWS THE BEST TALKIE:
Depicting the Vile Life of a HOLY PRIEST of RUSSIA.

RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
Daily at 5; 7-30 and 10 P.M.
Matinee at 2-30 P.M. on Saturdays & Sundays.

YOU'LL ADORE THE GREATER—THAN—ever Chevalier as the French Tailor who set the style in love!
PALACE
Near Byculla Station
6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Thurs. 4 p.m.
Matinee: Sunday morning show 10-30 a.m.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
in
LOVE ME TO-NIGHT
3—SONG HITS—3

Continued 3rd Glorious Week
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
GAFIL MUSAFIR
featuring:
SARDAR AKHTAR, ASHRAF KHAN, IRSHADALLI, PRABHA-SHANKER, etc.
YOU MUST SEE THIS SPARKLING TALKIE
at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
NEXT SATURDAY
Puran—Bhakta
WATCH—Madan's—
Ankh-ka-Nasha

THE CARLTON
FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUN. Morning show at 10 a.m

Answering the yearning in each other's eyes ... and forgetting caution when adventure beckons
HELLO, SISTER!
with
JAMES DUNN
ZASU PITTS
MINNA GOMBELL
BOOTS MALLORY
From a play by Dawn Powell
FOX PICTURE
REDUCED RATES:
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2, annas 12, 7 and 4.

THE GRANDEUR OF INDIAN ART
Appreciated by crowds attacking the ticket window by hundreds
AND THAT IS WHY
NEW THEATRES LTD'S (CALCUTTA) MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
YAHOODI-KI-LARKI
IS GOING STRONG
at
MINERVA TALKIES
Lamington Road.
THE GALAXY OF STARS TO ENTERTAIN YOU
RATAN BAI, TARA BAI, SAIGAL, BEG, NAWAB, HAMEED, KUMAR, PAHARI SANYAL
and this is the LAST WEEK
WHEN YOU CAN ENJOY THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

1. PERSONAL.

DEAR RUSSI. Do not worry. Everything arranged for Present and Future. Everybody anxious. Return soon.

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To Let—Shops at Carnac House, Carnac Road. Well situated. Apply in person to the Agent, Mr. A. F. deSa.

52. OCCULTISTS & OPTICIANS.

Occultist Consult Prof. M. S. Baug Sind Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, for service, business, travel, health domestic and marriage problems. (1919).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for Deshapriya Sugar Mills Ltd., (a promising Sugar Industry in Bengal) only a selected number of capable Agents on Rs. 150 per month or on commission basis to sell the remaining unsold shares. For terms to: Managing Agents, Deshapriya Sugar Mills Ltd., 24, Strand Road, Calcutta. (1899).

HOUSE FULL
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
Hundreds turned away
BOOK NOW
and make sure of your seats at
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WARNER BROS.
have done it again!
FIRST "42ND STREET"..... THEN "GOLD DIGGERS"..
NOW
THE MASTER ATTRACTION OF THEM ALL!
FOOTLIGHT PARADE
with
300 GORGEOUS GIRLS
1,000 SURPRISES
20 BIG STARS

PANNALAL JAIN HIGH SCHOOL

Students' Art And Craft Exhibition Attracts Visitors

(From A Correspondent.)

The Babu Pannalal Pooranchand Jain High School, Bombay, has, during this week, arranged an Art and Craft Exhibition, organised by the school boys. A large number of parents, teachers of other schools and distinguished guests have been visiting the school and they have testified to the excellent work turned out by the boys.

The Institution may be said to be one of the most progressive schools in the city of Bombay. Founded out of the princely sum of about eight lakhs of rupees, donated by the late Babu Pannalalji, which amount is being supplemented by donations from his three sons to meet the increased and increasing expenditure, the school has been acquitting itself creditely during the last 27 years of its existence.

The school works in a fine five-storeyed building of its own, erected three years ago out of a sum of Rs. 2,74,000 generously donated by Babu Jivanlalji, the eldest son of the late donor, and his two younger brothers. It has a trained staff, the requisite furniture, a very large number of excellent educational aids of all kinds, including a museum, a cine-machine and a linguaphone. It has recently undertaken some of the extra-curricular activities, like handicrafts, with a view to give industrial bias to education in future.

The school is a happy instance of what private charities can accomplish.

The Pannalals, who have been so generously and unstintedly spending a portion of their well-earned wealth on the upkeep and improvement of this excellent institution and Mr. D. A. Telang, who has been the Principal of the school ever since its foundation and who has been trying his level best to develop the school into a model institution, fully deserve to be congratulated on the success they have attained. The Pannalals would earn the further gratitude of the Community if they were to place similar facilities at the disposal of the girls of the community by running a Girls' School on similar lines.

NATIONAL FLAG BANNED IN MYSORE

Red Rag To Orthodoxy!

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Feb. 3.

On a request made by the Political Branch of the Mysore City Police, for a renewal of the prohibitory order against hoisting the National Flag for a further period of six months from January 29, the City Magistrate has passed an order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation, prohibiting the hoisting of the National Flag in any public place within the limits of the Mysore City.

The Police, in their report, stated that, owing to the activities of the anti-untouchability movement, there were two schools of thought, who were supporting and opposing the movement.

The recent visit of Mahatma Gandhi to the State had intensified the matter, says the Police report, and there was every likelihood of the supporters of the anti-untouchability movement hoisting the National Flag just to popularise the movement and to taunt the orthodox people, thereby occasion a breach of peace.

Hoisting of the National Flag was construed by public as derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja of Mysore, which had a flag of its own.

SCOUTS RALLY AT JUNAGADH

Further Efforts For Earthquake Relief Funds

(From Our Correspondent).

JUNAGADH, January 29.

Sunday evening the Junagadh Boy Scouts celebrated their Scouts Rally gala Day in the spacious compound of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, which was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

The chief guest was H. H. Sir Mahobatkhanji, GC.I.E., K.C.S.I. Nawab Saheb of Jungadh, Mr and Mrs. P. R. Cadell and others were amongst those present.

The Scouts Rally programme was successfully carried out by the union of various scouts organisations of the city, viz., two troops of the Vadnagara I and II Scouts, the College Scouts, the High School Scouts, the Khoja Scouts, and the Mahabat Madrassa Scouts.

Earth-quake Relief Fund.

Besides the "Bombay Sentinel", the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" funds that Mr. C. P. Nanavaty is collecting from the readers of these papers, it is said that the Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali, which is at present in Junagadh, is going to give a benefit performance for the earth-quake funds under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Cadell. The play will be exhibited probably on the 6th of February next.

HOSPITAL DEATH MYSTERY DEEPENS

Doctor Opines Deceased's Mind Was Unhinged

The Coroner resumed the inquest on Saturday touching the death of Mariambai Shaikh Umar (21) who fell from the 1st floor of Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital at Parel on the 28th ultimo and succumbed to her injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital on Friday morning.

She had alleged that she took fright as she was threatened by a nurse with assault.

Miss K. Lilian, the nurse, in whose ward the deceased was a patient, was first examined by the Coroner. She deposed that the deceased gave birth to a child in the hospital on the 26th January. On the 27th at 8-30 p.m. she was on duty in the ward when the deceased had 100 degrees temperature. She was given medicine and afterwards the lights were switched off.

At about midnight she heard the child crying and went to the ward, but the deceased was not found in the bed. She immediately informed the Superintendent, and they all made a search and found her below, sitting near the wall of the hospital. She complained of pain in the legs and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died subsequently.

Dr. Khadilakr, Assistant Resident Officer of Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital was the next witness. He stated that he had examined the deceased on the 27th January and found her suffering from pneumonia.

He was informed at midnight on 28th that the deceased was missing from her bed and on a search being made she was found seated near the wall of the hospital. She had injuries on the body and complained of pain in the legs.

When asked as to how she happened to come there, she replied that she took fright as she was being persued by a nurse and fell down from the first floor.

As she was suffering from pneumonia, Dr. Khadilakr opined, that fever might have unhinged her mind. It was probable that in this unfortunate state of mind she might have left her bed. He made enquiries but no one could say how she fell down from the first floor.

The Coroner and jury at this stage went to the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital a Parel to make enquiries from the patients if they could throw any light on the matter.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that death was due to pneumonia which was accelerated owing to a fracture of the leg. The Jury also held by a majority of 4 to 1 that the deceased sustained a fracture of the leg as a result of fall when she jumped over a parapet on the ground floor in a state of delirium.

KEEPING A COMMON GAMING HOUSE

Thana Sessions Judge Orders Acquittal Of Second Accused Convicted In Lower Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, February 2.

Mr. M. A. Bhave Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, partly allowed an appeal preferred by Mr. M. S. Rangnekar on behalf of Chimanlal Motiji, a cloth dealer, Mohanlal Ganeshmal and Mohobedally Meherally of Thana, who were convicted on November 30 last by the city magistrate Mr. M. B. Kunte on charges of keeping a common gaming house and receiving betting slips on race horses and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively.

A sum of Rs. 25-1-3 seized by the police at the time of the raid was ordered by the Magistrate to be confiscated to the Government, while the informer was directed to be paid Rs. 250 out of the fines realised. Four other accused were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

NOT EVIDENCE.

The Judge, in acquitting the second appellant, declared that he was a mere servant and his mere presence would not in itself suggest that he was there for the purposes of gaming. He was to answer a charge under section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act. He, being not charged under section 5 of the Act, had been wrongly convicted under that section. As regards section 4 of the Act, being a mere servant of the first appellant, he could not be convicted under that section because on evidence it could not be said that he was the occupier or owner of the room (raided) and that he kept or used it for the purposes of a common gaming house. Thus mere finding of a certain race tip book and a chit containing an account of Rs. 2,272-10 could not in themselves be regarded as sufficient evidence to establish the guilt of the second appellant beyond possibility of any reasonable doubt. Hence the conviction of and sentence passed on the second appellant must be set aside.

RIGHTLY CONVICTED.

As regards the third appellant, the Judge held that he was rightly convicted. It was argued on his behalf that mere finding of a race book on his person was no evidence of gaming.

The Additional Sessions Judge passed an order that the conviction of the first and third appellants would stand, but their amounts of fine be reduced to Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively and the balance refunded; the second appellant be acquitted; forfeiture of Rs. 725-1-3 to stand; and the informer be paid Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 250 allowed by the lower court.

Mr. S. Venkatrao, a student of the Davar's College of Commerce, is the first Indian to be admitted to the Membership of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of the United Kingdom, after having passed his diploma examination from that College.

FIRST INDIAN MEMBER

According to information to hand by last mail, the first Indian who has been admitted to membership of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of the United Kingdom is Mr. S. Venkatrao of Davar's College of Commerce.

Mr. Venkatrao after receiving his education at Davar's College, passed his examination for the Sales Managers' Diploma held in March 1933 and is now announced to have secured membership of the Association after having satisfied the Council as to its requirements for practical experience. He is the first Indian to be admitted to the membership of the Association.

There are in all four other members in all India.

EMERGENCY POWERS FOR SPAIN.

MADRID, February 2.

"State of Prevention" has been re-imposed in Spain in view of disquieting reports from certain provinces. This means prohibition of unauthorised meetings and censoring all printed matter. Pedestrians must be constantly on the move, and notice must be given of intended strikes.—Reuter.

NO TRUTH IN PESHAWAR REPORT

The Afghan Consulate has received the following telegram from Kabul.

"Peshawar report regarding attack on Prime Minister absolutely False."

The Consul deplores circulation of such baseless rumours in this country.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Sir Fazli Hussain's New Scheme For Expansion

NEW DELHI, Feb

Proposals for consolidation and expansion of the Cooperative movement in India and Indian States were adopted at the 11th Conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies which concluded this evening.

The Government of India's proposal for legislation providing for registration of cooperative societies whose sphere of operation would extend to more than one province and whose object is furtherance of common interests was accepted.

EXTEND COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Delegates expressed themselves strongly in favour of extension of the Cooperative movement in rural areas, and urged the establishment of "Better living Societies" in villages where there were no village panchayats or any societies aiming at village welfare.

The Punjab delegate asked that the village Cooperative organisation should not be used as a channel for Government propaganda.

In order to help the agriculturist it was resolved to encourage the expansion of Cooperative Sale Societies, and through them to do away with middleman's profits and to establish Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks in provinces where they did not exist and where conditions were favourable.

COOPERATIVE BOARD.

Sir Fazli Hussain, who presided over the Conference, explained to the conference his scheme for the establishment of a Co-operative Board (Advisory) with membership open to officials and non-officials from various provinces, with a view to exchanging information concerning the movement and to a co-ordination of the activities of the various provinces.—A. P.

FIERCE GALE OVER BRITAIN

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

A fierce gale swept over Britain to-day and was especially violent in the English Channel and North Sea. Two of the cross channel sailings between Dover and Ostend were cancelled and a lifeboat at Filey, Yorkshire, was rescued in heavy seas by the crew of the motor vessel "Carclyde". At Deal great waves pounded foreshore and swept over promenades and roads. B.O.W.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

The Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux has elected Sir Charles Howell Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the representative of the United Kingdom on the Council, as Chairman in succession to Mr F. L. McDougall C.M.G., the representative of Australia, whose period of office has expired.

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Latest Commercial News

SHARP RISE IN SILVER PRICES

New York Cotton Prices 15 Points Up

REACTIONARY DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD

Chicago Grains And Argentine Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, February 3.

On Saturday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-Franc cross-rates marked an upward trend after yesterday's sharp decline.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

The New York Cotton Market ruled firm on account of improving prospects of the Acreage Reduction Campaign. There was a general buying throughout the day.

CHICAGO GRAINS STEADY.

Chicago Grain Markets ruled steady. There was good activity in Argentine Linseed.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

London gold price was slightly easy to-day but silver was very firm. Banks were heavy sellers of gold in the local market and prices declined considerably but silver prices closed firm on speculative buying.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, February 3.

Previous closing ratee	11.61
To-day's opening rate	11.64
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate	11.76
Difference	+.15
Broach Expectation	209

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, February 3.

Previous closing rate	6.08
To-day's opening rate	6.14
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing rate	6.06
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 3.

The market to-day developed a firm tendency on improving prospects of the acreage reduction campaign which stimulated trading considerably. Active covering by shorts and buying by trade and New Orleans gave a further impetus to prices which rose steadily.

Business in May opened at 11.64 i.e., 3 points higher than the previous closing prices and gradually improved on general buying influenced by better Liverpool advices with May rising to 11.70 when renewed buying set in and the market gained further ground and closed at 11.76 with a rise of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, February 3.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (11.39|11.39) 11.46|11.46.
May (11.55|11.54) 11.64|11.63.
July (11.72|11.71) 11|79|11.79.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, February 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.04) 6.06.
American May (6.02) 6.06.
Egyptian March (8.51) 8.60.
Egyptian May (8.47) 8.57.

BROACH COTTON

As the New York futures closed with a rise of 15 points business was done in Broach A.M. at *Rs.* 209 at 11-0 p.m.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 3rd day of February, 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

April-May, 1934.
10-30 Rs. 209|-
12-30 Rs. 207|12.
2-30 Rs. 208|12.
4-30 Rs. 208|4.
5-30 Rs. 207|12.
Highest 209|8
Lowest 207|4.
Settlement Rate 208|-.

The Bazar of this Mahajan will remain open from 8 a m (B T) to 10-30 p m (B T) for the purpose of transacting business until further notice from Monday next the 5th instant.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, February 3.

Previous closing	4.88 1|4
To-day's closing	4.93 7|8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, February 3.

Previous closing	4.90 1|2
To-day's opening	4.88 1|2
To-day's closing	4.94 1|2
Difference	+.04

FRANC RATE.

London, February 3.

Previous closing	77.62
To-day's opening	77.75
To-day's closing	78.12
Difference	+.50

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, February 3

London Exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 4.88 1|2, but soon improved to 4.91 with a firm tendency. The closing rate was 4.94 1|2.

Franc opened at 77.75 and gradually strengthened to 78.00. The closing rate was 78.12.

LONDON SILVER.

London, February 3.

India and China sold. The closing tone was uncertain.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 1|4d.	19 15|16d.
Forward	19 1|4d.	19 15|16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 3.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6|19|6	6|18|3

BULLION.

London, February 3.

Influx (Nil) Nil.
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil.
Gold (£6|19|6) £6|18|3.
Silver (19 1|4d.) 19 15|16d.

CROSS-RATES.

London, February 3.

London on Bombay (1.6-3|32) 1.6-3|32.
Paris on Bombay (5.81 5|8) 5.90 1|4.
New York on Bombay (37-50) 37-12.
Berlin on Bombay (0.97) 0.97.
London on Milan (57-93) 58.37
London on Shanghai (1-4 1|8) 1-4 5|16.
London on Kobe (1-2 9|32) 1-2 9|32.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G.:—					
Bengal U.P	156	153	150	146	
Punjab	156	153	150	146	
Rajputant	156	153	150	146	
Oomra No. 3	191	188	186	183	..
C.P. No. 1	204	201	193	196	...
C.P. No 2	187	194	192	189	...

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, February 3.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 52-1|2 for March, 53-3|4 for May and 54-3|4 for July, i.e. about 1|8 penny higher than the previous closing. Trading was fairly active on better enquiry but later the market became quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, February 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 93-1|2, July at 92-1|4 and September at 92-78. Business was active on good commission house buying and good outside demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, February 3.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 37-3|4 and July at 37, 1|4 while rye opened steadier with May at 53, and July at 53-1|2. Good business was put through.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, February 3.

Argentine market was more active on improved buying with May finally closing at 12.14.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, February 3.

Wool sales closed quieter with prices still five to fifteen per cent. above December.

Greasy inferior to average:—
Lower (0-6 1|2) 0-6 3|4.
Higher (1.11) 1-9.
Scored inferior to average:—
Lower (0|10) 0|10.
Higher (2-11) 2-10 1|2.

LONDON MARKETS

London, February 3.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226 5|8) closed.
Lead (£11 5|8) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 3|4 to 36 7|8) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1|4) 1-9 1|4.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb.|Mar. (£16) £16 paid and value.
Dundee Feb. (£18-1|2) unquoted.
Lightning Feb. (£17-1|4) unquoted.

RUBBER.

Spot (4-13|16) 4 25|32 paid and value.
Jan.|Mar. (4-15|16) 4-7|8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb.|Mar. (£11-9|16) £11 7|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb.|Mar. (£11 5|16) £11 1|4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb.|Mar. (£9-3|8) £9 1|2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb./Mar (£8-7|8) £8 15|16 sellers.

DISCOUNTS.

London, February 3.

3 months (1-1|32 p.c.) 1-1|32 p.c.
4 months (1-1|16 p.c.) 1-1|16 p.c.
6 months (1-1|8 p.c.) 1-1|8 p.c.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Silver opened easy at Rs. 54|8, 54|3 and 58 for Ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. Prices rose on the strength of Shanghai and subsequently rapidly advanced on firm London silver and closed firm at Rs. 55|6, 55|6 and 58|12.

Gold opened firm at Rs. 34|12, 34|12 and 34|12 for Ready, Fagun and Chaitra delivery. The rise was chiefly due to foreign buying but the higher level attracted realising. However subsequently prices again improved on short covering for the current settlement. At this level banks came in as sellers which coupled with the weaker dollar depressed values which closed quiet at Rs. 34|2|6, 34|2|6 and 34|1|9. The premium on ready gold was due to the shortage of supplies.

SUSTAINED DEMAND IN THE MONEY MARKET

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AROUND PREVIOUS RATES

Gold Minings An Outstanding Feature

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, February 3.

In the Money Market, although supplies benefited during the week from the Government and other dividend disbursements of over £22 million, the sustained demand prevented variation in recent rates.

Business in discounts was unimportant in the absence of interesting factors.

Latest Treasury Bill issue allotted around last week's rate.

On the Stock Exchange to-day gold minings were again an outstanding feature. Reaction of 1|3 in the price of gold at 138|3 caused only a momentary pause and the demand quickly renewed, and the market closed very firm. Business in other sections was restricted owing to the end of the account.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

New York, February 3.

The 3½ p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88 without any change.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 3.

The general tone was quiet and generally easier. Gold minings were strong and active. Otherwise markets were generally quiet but steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3-1|2 per cent Consols (£75 7|8) £75 7|8.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3|8) £102 3|8.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion loan (£109 3|4) £109 3|4.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112) £111 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-5|8) £101 5|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110-7|8) £110 7|8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 13 1|4) dol. 13 1|8.
International Holding (dol. 2-1|4) dol. 2-1|4.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 8) dol. 7 7|8.
Electrical Musical Insurance (23-1 1|2) 22-7 1|2.
Princhin Johs (33-3) 33-3.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-1|2) 31-10 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95-3) 95-1 1|2.
Swadeshi Match (10-1 1|2) 9-10 1|2
Dunlob Rubber (42-1 1|2) 42-1 1|2.
Unilliver Ordinary (24.0) 24.7 1|2.
Ford Motor (24-9) 24-6.
Cables and Wireless (10 1|2) 10 1|2.
British American Tobacco (116-10 1|2) 117-8.
Cameras "A" (£8-1|8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (116-6) 117-7 1|2.
P and O S N Co Def (18-6) 19-4 1|2.
Distillers (84-6) 84-9.
Bradford Dyers (14-0) 14-0.
British Celanese (13-0) 13-0.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (60-0) 61-3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (43-0) 42-10 1|2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (13-3) 13-3.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-6) 8-4 1|2.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 23 1|2) dol. 25 3|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (222-0) 223-6.
Gedul (147-6) 148-9.
Moddar (New) (66-10 1|2) 67-6
Sub. Nigel (207-6) 209-4 1|2.
Spring Mines (118-9) 118-9.
Union Corporation (113-9) 112-6.

INDIAN LOANS

London, February 3.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 3|4) £75 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £88.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£109 3|4) £110.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1946|53 (£103 1|2) £103 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (7|8 p.c. dis.) 7|8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£109) £109.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-10 1|2) 31-10 1|2.
Doran Tea (57-6) 57-6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9) 38-9.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (21-1 1|2) 20-9.
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1|2) 20-7 1|2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-3) 28-0.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (65-0) 65-0.
Burma Corporation (13) 13.
Rio Tintos (£21 3|4) £21 5|8.
East Rand Proprietary (47-0) 47-6
Rand Mines (131-3) 132-6.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (36-3) 36-3.
Anglo-Persian (50-7 1|2) 50-6
Burma Oil (90) 90.
Mexican Eagle (11-4 1|2) 11-6.
Shell Transport (55-0) 54-4 1|2.
Royal Dutch (£23 1|2) £23 1|2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, February 3.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motor (dol. 41) dol. 41 1|8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 16 3|4) dol. 16 7|8.
U S Steel (Common) (dol. 56 3|4) dol. 56 1|8.
U S Steel (Preference) (unquoted) dol. 75 1|4.

BIGGEST CONVERSION LOAN IN ITALY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Rome.—Biggest conversion loan in Italian history was announced in the Government's decision to issue 3-1|2 per cent loan for the conversion of 5 per cent consolidated funds totalling 60 milliard lira.—Reuter.

NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR STABILISATION OF POUND-DOLLAR EXCHANGE

Previous Reports Not Confirmed In London

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, February 3.

Reports that communications have passed between the British and the United States Governments preparatory to negotiations for stabilisation of the pound-dollar exchange are not confirmed in London.

It is stated that official circles have no knowledge whatever of any communication between two Governments either as regards the exchange, Anglo-American debt or trade prospects.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Names of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£76.10.0B
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 0.13.6
Bengal Iron 7½% Preference	£ 0.13.9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£96. 0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.13.0
Cables & Wireless 7½% Ord. A Stock	£25.10.0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	£ 2.14.6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1. 6.0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0. 8.6
East India Distilleries & S. P. Ord.	£1. 6.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6. 5.0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	£56.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£137. 0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1.19.9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0. 2.9
Indian Iron & Steel 7½% Debs.	£101. 0.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£ 1.15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½% Deb.	£84. 0.0B
Tata Iron & Steel 7% Debentures	£110. 0.0
Tata Power 7½% 'B' Debs. 1939|50	£11. 0.0B

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Java Ready	14	0	0
December Shipment	4	3	0
January Shipment	4	3	0
F/M. Shipment	4	3	0
A/M Shipment	4	3	6

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Feb. 2

May	1.61+04
July	1.65+05
September	1.68+04
December	1.74+04

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

March	52 3/8d
May	53 5/8d
July	54 5/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 2.

May	0.91 1/4—1/2
July	0 90—1/2
September	0.90 7/8—5/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,363
Central India	1,604
Barsi-Nugger	11,963
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,054
Berar	3,022
Central Provinces	303
Rajputana	217
Sind-Punjab	415
Broach	3,558
Western-Northerns	123
Total Cotton	14,628
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,350
Linseed	3,453
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	1,541
Gingellyseed	2,087
Groundnuts	14,107
Rice	1,928
Myrabo'lams	2,106
Cottonseed	14,086
Gram	1,052
Joowar	202
Bajree	2,850
	Tons.
Coal	90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 2-2-34	6147000	6786000
Receipts Yesterday 2-2-34	19000	37000
Exports to date 2-2-34	5020000	5150000
Stock at Ports 2-2-34	3769000	4751000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-2-34	2009000	2118000
Stock at Liverpool 2-2-34	1002000	378000
Visible Supply 2-2-34	3549000	9676000
Quantity in Sight 2-2-34	9581000	10304000
Quantity out of Sight 2-2-34	7585000	7432000

FRANC INTRINSICALLY SOUND

London, February 3.

Paris.—Volume of gold which left the vaults of the Bank of France yesterday for London and New York was relatively unimportant and was offset by gold arrivals from Amsterdam and Zurich, according to the Agence Economique et Financiere.

Pietri, Minister of Finance, considers Franc intrinsically sound, but its continued strength depends on the sound budgetary finance and improvement in France's trade balance which at present shows a deficit of 12 milliard francs.
Press.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, February 3.

285 Kotak & Co., Akot, 185.
100 Kotak & Co., Neemuch 180 3|4.
100 Khatav Mill, Kekri, 152 1|2.
100 Khatav Mill, Nasirabad, 152 1|2.
106 G G Kesha & Co., Dhamangaon, 189 1|4.
60 Oshman Suleman, Mabeli 172 1|4.
110 Oshman Suleman, Pachore 171.
100 N. Manilal, Mekar, 18 on.
200 N. Manilal, Raman, 156 1|2.
100 Tata & Co., Ujjain, 207.
110 K. Devchand, Dhulia, 172.
60 Bhaidas Mavji, Chitorgarh, 172.
51 Vasanji Mavji, Nandgaon, 15 off.
100 Bishambharlal Maheshwari Broach, 10 on.

SOLICITUDE FOR THE POOR

Select Committee Discusses New Tariff Bill Proposals

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Tariff Bill made no change in the duties except that under "enamelled ironwares," it kept "sign boards" in the Bill but omitted items relating to domestic hollowware such as basins, bowls, dishes etc.

The reason for this change was that these articles were used by the poorer classes who would be hard hit, especially as the industries in India producing these articles hardly involved Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs. The decision omitting the provision was taken by five votes to four, the Government remaining neutral.

OMIT BURMA

It is understood that Mr. Ba Maung, Burma Member, unsuccessfully pleaded for the omission of Burma in respect of industries which did not exist in Burma in view of the fact that Burma was about to be separated and there was a precedent in that Burma was already excluded from the operation of the salt import duty.

The Committee held a two-hour sitting and made considerable progress as it passed all items except those relating to hosiery and woolen piecegoods which will be taken up to-morrow.

The Committee was supplied with various papers including a statement presented by the Japanese delegation.—A. P.

U. S. RETURNS TO GOLD STANDARD

Franc Rate To Decline

Bombay, Feb. 2

Messrs. Langley and Co., State:—

What amounts for practical purposes to the return of the U. S. to the gold standard—until further notice—with the dollar devalued on the basis of gold at 35 dollars to 59.06 cents must place a further strain on the franc. With U. S. gold at 35 dollars and the dollar-sterling cross rate at 5.05 the sterling-franc rate should be about 76 1/2. Alternatively, with gold 35 dollars and the franc 78 1/2 the dollar-sterling rate should be 5.18. What precisely will happen depends principally on the British Government. The British Government cannot be content with a cross rate over 5 but presumably they do not want France off gold. There will be some compromise.

But it looks constructive for cotton.

DRY WEATHER CONTINUES

POONA, Feb. 3.

The weather continues to be dry over all parts of the country. Temperature remains below normal in northern and central India. A feeble western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir.

FORECAST.

A few light falls of rain or snow may occur in Kashmir. Elsewhere the weather will be dry.

BAROMETER READING.

The Official Barometer Reading for Feb.3 is as follows:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001' for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-2-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.031 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 5 p.m. 63.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.3 degrees 9.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.3 degrees 2.0 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 64 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 143.3 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) to 2.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 20 hrs 46 m. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 2nd February 1934.

Heavy Liquidation Absorbed By Trade

SPOT HOUSES BUYING FUTURES

Operators Await Result Of Acreage Control

MARKET SHOWS GOOD ABSORBING POWER

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless on Friday. Traders adopted waiting attitude about the result of the acreage reduction programme. There was a good trade demand and spoy houses wire buyers but Liverpool and South were sellers. The undertone of the market continues bullish and there is more desire to buy on declines. The sharp improvement in sterling pound was disregarded and long liquidation was well absorbed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York market opened at a decline of one point with May delivery quoted 11.54. There was a steady demand from trade which resulted in a rise of 10 points and the market reached the highest level of the day during the first hour when May delivery was done at 11.64. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined 11 points and the lowest level of the day was reached during the afternoon session. At this price there was renewed trade buying which resulted in a rise of 8 points from the lewest level and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.80c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and close at a rise of 6 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 14 points to 11.56c.

PRODUCTION CONTROL.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Further improvement in American prices was partially checked by Liverpool straddle selling following the appreciation in the dollar due to the repatriation of American funds.

With America's virtual reversion to the gold standard the price of gold is now following the dollar instead of the franc and there was a further rise in London gold to £6-19 6 with the franc closing at 77.62.

It was reported that the American Government have secured signatures for 11 million acres or two thirds of the required amount under tre acreage reduction campaign. According to Mr. Smith, the Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, a meeting was to be held yesterday to decide whether to licence gins or place a proribitory tax on all cotton ginned above a fixed baleage and the Committee was reported to be in favour of compulsory control. Since the Committee has already approval of the Jones Bill for appropriating 35 million dollars for crop production loans in 1934 a Government decision seems to be fairly imminent.

According to reliable information from our Wall Street source the dollar is expected to fluctuate between 4.85 and 5.05 and the Government compulsory control over production is definitely expected. The same source states that large Western operators are accumulating contracts expecting a cent advance before the end of this month and they also strongly recommend purchases of New York Silver as some definite Government action is expected about the third week of this month. Our opinion is unchanged.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of one point with May delivery 5.98. It was a small market with light offerings. Later on there was a scarcity of contracts owing to persistent trade buying and short covering by jobbers, influenced by firmer dollar. Prices advanced 11 point from the opening level and closed one point off the highest level at a net rise of 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved by 6 points to 6.29d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady with moderate demand and closed at a rise of 5 points with March 4.95, May 4.99 and July 5.05.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a limited demand and Sakels futures closed at a rise 9 to 7 points with spot cotton 7 points up at 8.76d. Upper Egyptian futures also ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points while spot cotton prices were 6 points higher at 8.99d. per lb.

STRADDLE BUYING.

Owing to firmness of dollar, there was a large straddle buying in Liverpool market, as it now believed that the Dollar-Sterling cross rate will fluctuate within a narrow limit, between the old level of 4.85 and 5.00. Liverpool prices are comparatively cheap and the premiums for distant deliveries are very narrow.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-44 a.m.)	11.64+.09
N. Y. May Lowest (2-49 p.m.)	11.53—.02
Liverpool May Highest (3-59 p.m.)	6.09+.10
Liverpool May Lowest (opening)	5.98—.01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

Liverpool.—Advance owing to fall in Pounds Sterling exchange. Speculators are buying "futures". Market is inclined to respond more quickly to "bullish" than to "bearish" news.

Liverpool.—Advance here due mainly active American straddle buying stimulated by firmer Dollar and narrower discount forward. Success of voluntary acreage curtailment still very doubtful.

Liverpool.—Trade calling Straddle buying encouraged by narrow discount forward Dollars. Jobbers covering Bearish temporary.

New York.—Liverpool, southern and local selling. Trade spot Houses bought.

New York.—Market steady anticipating completion acreage reduction. Fertilizer sales high. Commodities and securities hesitating awaiting reactions monetary programme.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Thier Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Effects of currency plan awaited, eleven millions acres now pledged.

Liverpool market influenced by chiefly exchange, local and trade buying, improved Manchester advices.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Advancing tendency with prospects of further tightening of Acreage Control; weakness in sterling disregarded.

Messrs. Saruschand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—See-saw market, awaiting developments acreage; spot Houses buying.

Liverpool.—Opinion here cross rate remain neighbourhood 5.00 temporarily favour purchases Liverpool owing small premiums, distants and narrow straddle believe American policy presages both markets higher.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb 2
March 1934	11.45+06
May 1934	11.61+06
July 1934	11.76+04
October 1934	11.95+03
December 1934	12.09+08
January 1935	12.15+06
Spot	11.80+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 2
March 1934	11.41+06
May 1934	11.59+05
Spot	11.56+14
New York 10 55 a.m.—	
March	11.45
May	11.63
July	11.79
New York Noon Call—	
March	11.40
May	11.58
July	11.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Feb. 2 Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S Ports	19.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Feb. 2	
February 1934		6.10+09
March 1934	6.00	6.10+09
April 1934		6.09+09
May 1934	5.99	6.08+09
June 1934		6.08+09
July 1934		6.08+09
August 1934		6.08+09
September 1934		6.08+09
October 1934		6.08+09
November 1934		6.09+09
December 1934		6.10+09
January 1935		6.10+09
February		6.11+09
Middling Spot		6.29+09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb 2.
SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.56
May 1934	8.52
July 1934	8.50
October 1934	8.36
November 1934	8.37
December	8.35
F. G. F. Spot	8.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, February 3.

Following a small rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market opened at Rs. 207/4 for Broach A/M delivery and prices advanced to Rs. 209/8 on active buying by local operators and option dealers. Shorts were also covering freely and the tone of the market was good.

At the advance, Japanese and other export houses sold about twenty thousand bales and prices declined to Rs. 206/12 Broach J/A. delivery was quoted at Rs. 213. It is said that this selling was mostly against purchases of ready cotton in upcountry markets and when there is a foreign demand, these hedge sales will be lifted. Thus the technical position of the market is very strong and present prices of Indian cotton are very attractive. At preent, prices in the local market are about Rs. 57 below Liverpool parity, while last year at this time they were Rs. 20 below. From this comparison, it can be seen that prices in the local market are very cheap and those who buy cotton at present prices will find themselves in a correct position.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 points and cross rate was 4-92. There was some liquidation in the local market which closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M—206/12.
Broach J/A—213.
Oomra March—184.
Oomra May—186/4.
Bengal March—144/4.
Bengal May—147/8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	159
Bengal Fine	...	156
Bengal F.G.	...	152
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	156
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	152
Wardha-Hingt Fine	182	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	182	190
Yeotmal Fine	179	193
Arvi Fine	179	193
Ellichpur Fine	179	194
Amraoti-Berar Fine	179	188
Khamgaon Fine	179	188
Mulkapur Fine	175	182
Khandesh Fine	172	180
Jalna Sailu Fine	175	180
Burwah Sanavad Fine	179	187
Broach Fine	193	...
Punjab American	...	217
Punjab American mix	...	211
Cambodia	252	...
Miraj Sangli	182	...
Compta Good	187	...
Kampala	332/37	...
Manza	...	317

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 3. In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	2,363	149,504
Central India	1,604	98,164
Barsi and Nagar	1,969	93,290
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,054	27,486
Berar	3,022	188,756
Central Provinces	303	44,743
Total Oomras	10,315	601 933
Dholera	....	9,370
N.-W. Provinces	....	5,672
Rajputana	217	15,106
Sind-Punjab	415	82,655
Broach	3,558	41,975
Coompta & Dharwar	....	8,981
Westerns-Northerns	123	3,530
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	5,467
Persian	....	594
American	....	18 534
Egyptian and African	....	50.445
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	24
Total	14,628	845,391

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Feb. In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,144	177,669
Japan & China	1,500	145,238
Coast Ports	....	8,291
Up-country by Rail	....	51,785
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	23,825
Total	2,944	406,808

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 26/12/ Highest Rs 27/2/6 Lowest Rs 26/11/ Closing Rs 27/

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb Opening Rs. 23/10/ Highest Rs. 24/2/ Lowest Rs. 23/9/ Closing Rs. 24/0/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/5/ Highest Rs 25/9/6 Lowest Rs. 25/4/6 Closing Rs. 25/9/.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 3.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to April.
Banks selling T T 1/6 May-June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Feb. Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 April, May.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 275
Banks selling T T 272 1/2
Banks buying T T 268

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 580 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 600 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/4 Nominal.

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 100 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 157

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 56 1/2 Nominal.

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 96

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4 88 1/4 2nd inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 3rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 3rd inst.
London/Paris 77.68 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 21.90 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.80 2nd inst.
London/Italy 59.12 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 12.88 2nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 2nd inst.
London/New York 4.91 2nd inst.
Amsterdam/London 7 60 2nd inst.
Java/London 7.57 1/2 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold £6-15-6 1st inst. £6-19-6 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 1st inst. 19 1/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 1st inst. 19 1/4 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 3/4 1st inst 43 5/16 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1/16 p.c. 1st inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 1st inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 3/4 p.c
6 Mos 2 p.c
Tone:—Steady

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 2.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	135
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India	47-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	112
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	61-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	75-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	88
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950-55	108-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	75-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	110-7/8

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 2

	£
Copper Braziers	45
Yellow Metal	37-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B	227

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 2.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 19/3

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 19

Wheat, South Australian Parcels Feb sellers 21/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta—

C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 6/9.

C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt. sellers 6/6.

C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-3/16

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 2.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar sellers £8-18-9.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 2

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Feb sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 18/10-1/2.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 3.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous Closing	1.4 1/16
To-day's Opening	1.4 1/16
To-day's Closing	1.4 1/4
Difference	+.3/16

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORYK, Feb. 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	10
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6d.	27
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P. A.	22
Amer. Forn Power Com.	11
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	51
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	26
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5d. Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	51
Consolidated Gas	44¼
Columbia Gas	16
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	
United Corpn.	
American Tel. and Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	61¼
Radio Corp.	9
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	41⅜
Baltimore and Ohio R. P.	32
Erie R. R.	22
Pennsylvania R. R.	37¼
Union Pacific R. R.	129
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit.	
Manhattan Modified Gtd.	
Great North Pfd.	29½
Interborough Rapid Transit	11
Third Avenue Railway	7
National Dairy	17
Hiram Walker	51
National Distillers	
Distillers Seagram	22
Int. Tel. Tel.	17⅛
General Foods	
Bethelehem Steel	46
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	
United States Steel	56
American Smelting	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott Copper	22½
Cerro de Pasco Copper	26
International Harvestor	44¼
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	
General Motors	40⅜
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	
Goodyear Tyre	39
Goodyear Tyre 7 p.c. Pfd.	
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Standard Oil of N. J.	48⅜
Socony	19
American Radiator	
Kelvinator	17½
Noranda Mines	
Chase Bank	
Guaranty Trust	
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	480
Celanese Corporation of Amr.	41

Market firm at the close but less active, after turning irregular in spots Carloadings up 86.000 over same period 1933.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool Feb. 2

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.69
Fine (Good Staple)	4.84
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.99
COMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.91
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.21
BENGAL —	
Good	4.02
Fine	4.12
Superfine	4.22
SCINDE —	
Good	4.12
Fine	4.22
Superfine	4.32

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb 2

Silver—Market Very is steady, Clused uncertain,

Spot	19-1/4
Forward	19-1/4

GOLD.

London, Feb. 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19 6.

LINSEED

London Feb. 2.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar sellers £11-6-3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton Feb./Mar sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton Feb./Mar sellers £11-11-3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/8 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 2

T. T. London on —	
Berlin	12.85-1/2
Amsterdam	7.59-1/2
Brussels	21.84-1/2
Madrid	57.75
Milan	58.18
Berne	15.77
Paris	77.62
Prague	103.00
London on New York	4.90 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 2

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. sellers 4-27/32

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 2

Spot Silver	43 3/8—1/4c
March Delivery	43.50—45c.
May Delivery	43 95—50c
Tone.—Easy.	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Aggressive Bull Buying In Hydro-Electric Shares

ANDHRAS GO UP BY Rs. 40

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The share Bazar was again active with a large business in Electric shares. There was heavy buying and it is said that despite less earnings, the dividend will be maintained at the usual rate. Some investors were also buyers and the undertone of the market was strong. Andhra shares were firm and recorded a rise of Rs. 40/ whi'e Power shares gained Rs. 20/ as a result of day's trading. Bombay Burma shares also improved to Rs. 400/ while Tata Steel shares were steady in sympathy with firmness of Hydro Electric shares Mill shares also fared we'l and recorded some improvement.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 3

Bom. Dyeing 758, 60, 61, 58
Century 188, 93, 95, 93, 96 95
Central India 127, 33, 35, 34-6
Colaba 73, 75
Crescent 1
Fazilbhoy 6
Kohinoor 126, 27, 28, 27
New Great 115, 16. 17, 20, 18-2, 19-6
Pearl 3
Simplex 73, 75
Swadeshi 47, 48, 50. 52, 51-14
Bundi 26-4, 2
I. Cement 87, 85, 83, 84, 88. 89. 88-2
I. Steel Dfd. 97 96-14. 200, 201
T. Steel Ord. 51-10, 14, 52-6-8-10
B. Steam 69, 68-2
B. Burma 95, 97, 400, 99-6
Tata Hydro 41-14, 44-11
Andhra 13, 22, 32, 55, 45, 42, 60, 55,
Tram Ord. 38, 39-1 48, 51

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Rs. as
100 Abm. Advance	268 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	758 0
250 Bradbury	90 0
100 Century	195 14
100 Central India	234 0
100 Colaba	75 15
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	N 395 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	2 0
250 Fazal	7 7
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	106 4
1000 Hindustan	1,640 0
100 Indore	105 10
50 Kastoorchand	0 12
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	127 10
250 Laxmi	7.0 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Moraji	307 8
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	119 0
100 Oosmanshahi	N 58 0
250 Rabaul	3 8
250 Pearl	3 0
100 Phoenix	245 12
25 Sassoon Silk	50 0
1000 Sholapur	2 977 8
50 Simplex	75 4
100 Swadeshi	152 8
100 Swan	N 35 0
25 Tata	N 20 0
500 Vishnu	1,450 0
1000 Western	751 4

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	88 12
25-50 Central	24 14
500 Imperial	1,230 0
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.	305 10
50-100 India	103 8
5 Union	4-7-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	26 12
70 Gwalior	77 2
250 Indian	288 2
40 Katni Del.	1,065 0
100 Katni Ord.	281 8
75 Okha	152 8
100 Punjab	16 13
100 Shahabad	285 4
70 United	63 12

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	12 0
15-75 New India	26 2
200 Oriental	3,400 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	140 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1,351 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	139 1
100 Bom. Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	10 2
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	144 11
1000 Tata Power	936 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Abm. Prantij	783 12
100 Amr. Patty	113 0
100 C. Province	77 4
100 Dhon. Baramati	80 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon	79 12
100 Pachora Jamner	75 8
100 Sara Sirajgung	ed 80 8
500 Tapty Valley	727 8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	14 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	202 0
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	52 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	178 10
10 Belapur Sugar	168 0
100 Bombay Steam	268 2
100 Bom. Burma	399 6
50 Bom. Burma Contry	138 12
34 Br. Petrol	2-9-9
50 Bombay Telephone	86 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100 Ind. Radio def.	492 8
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	457 8
1000 Port Canning	550 0
15 Scindia	10 2
30 Tata Construction	56 4
25 Tata Oil	16 8

PREF. SHARES.

7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1,220 0
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	270 0
7 p.c. Bom Frams. (T.F)	79 0
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)	461 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T. F.)	135 0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	127 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,236 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st N	160 0
7-1/2 Tata Steel 2nd [b]	116 4
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill [c]	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 3.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 p.c G P N Sett	85/6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	85/7
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	100/0/6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	100/1/6
5 p.c 1945/55 Sett	114/5
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	114/7

TAXFREES.

4 p.c. 1953/54 Mysore	100/3
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113-8
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6-1/2 pc 1935 BDL	106/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ p.c. 1945/50 Cash	95/14
4 p.c 1934/37 Cash	100/11
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102/0
4½ p.c 1934 Cash	101-2-0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60	106/6
5 p.c 1939/44 Cash	106/11
5 p.c. 1940/42 Cash	107/0
5 p.c 1935 Cash	103-10
5½ pc 1938/40 Cash	107/13
6½ p.c. 1935 T B	105/10

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 p.c. B P. T. 1974	95
4 p.c M. Deb. 1974	94
5 p.c. M. Deb 1959	106
6 p.c. M Deb. 1954	118/4
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118/8
6½ p c B I T 1937	108-4-0

3 per cent. G. P. Notes opened at 35 declined to 8/14 to 85/8 but quotes 85/5/9.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A-May Op. 205; Highest 207 1/2; Lowest 205; Closing 205 3/4.

Broach J-Aug Op 212 1/4; Highest 213 1/2; Lowest 211 1/2; Closing 211 3/4

Oomra March Op. 184; Highest 184 1/2; Lowest 182 3/4; Closing 182 3/4.

Oomra May Op 185; Highest 185 3/4; Lowest 185; Closing 185.

Bengal March Op. 145 3/4; Highest 146 1/2; Lowest 143; Closing 143.

Bengal May Op 149; Highest 149 3/4; Lowest 146 1/4; Closing 146 1/4.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—March 77 May 57 July 42

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 207 —Liverpool May 6.09 Rs 58 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 207 —New York May 11.61 Rs. 57 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.88 1/4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The local gold market opened firm to-day on active buying influenced by bullish London advices. Prices opened at Rs. 34/12 and as soon as the demand was satisfied, there was heavy long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs 34/6/6 but the decline there was some owing which rallied prices to Rs. 34/9/6. The market was active with a large turnover.

Silver market opened steady at Rs. 54/7 and advanced to Rs 54/12 on higher Shanghai closing advices but later the market ruled quiet and prices declined to Rs. 54/9. At present the Silver market is neglected as rapid fluctuations in gold have arrested the attention of operators to the gold market.

Ready gold	34 8 6
March settlement	34 9 0
Ready silver	54 9 0
February settlement	54 9 0
March settlement	55 0 0

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Vad 5, 1990.
Muslim: Shavval 19, 1352.
Parsi: Shehrevar 1, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 33m.
Hightide: 12-24. 14-51.
Lowtide: 8-42, 20-25.
Second Behar Day: Street Collections.
Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Februarv 5.
Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m to 7-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Improvements Committee. 4-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 6.
Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Mr. F. R. Rutnagar, A.R.P.S., on "Art and Photography." Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m.
M.Sc. Examination results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 7.
"Help Our Hospitals" Fete: Opening Day, Esplanade Maidan.
Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition. Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

THURSDAY. February 8.
Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition. Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

"SLEEP AND DREAMS":—Public lecture at United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort at 6-15 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT:—The general meeting of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Falia Galli) Samuel Street.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY:—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment, A.F. (I) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.)

BORDI HIGH SCHOOL:—The 14th Foundation Day of the Soonabai Pestonji Hakimji High School, Bordi, will be celebrated at Bordi to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. under the presidentship of Minister S. T. Kambli.

SHRIMAD BHAGAVATHAM:—In connection with the Prahlad Charithram conducted in the Bhagavatham Pandal near King's Circle, Matunga, this week, Narasimha Avatharam falls to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

SWARAJYA SABHA:—The annual general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala near Opera House.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held ten minutes after the annual general meeting is over.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY —A general meeting of the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party in Bombay and its suburbs will be held at the Head Quarters of the Party (Nene Building, Churni Road, opposite Albless Baug), to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. to form the Bombay Branch and elect its Executive Committee.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL VARNASHRAM SWARAJYA SANGHA. —A meeting of the members of the Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, Bombay Branch, will be held at Sheth Nemani's Wadi near Fanas Wadi Naka to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the Election of the Office-Bearers and Pratinidhi Sangha for the year 1934.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"SLEEP AND DREAMS"

What causes sleep?
How do we dream?
Why fearful nightmares and beautiful visions?

Sunday, February 4th, 6-15 p.m.

All Cordially Invited
No Fees! No Collections!

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
P. N. Dewoolker.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Directors, the Indian Hotels, Co., Ltd.)
1-0 p.m. Close Down.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
The V. U. B. Quintet:
1. March "Washington Post." Sousa.
2. Waltz "El Turia" Granado.
3. Overture "Fra Diavolo" Auber
4. Fantasy "Lucrezia Borgia" Donizetti.
5. "Melodia" Azzoni.
6. "Praeludium" Jarnefelt.
7. "Prayer and Temple Dance" Grieg.
8. Intermezzo "The Glow worm's Wedding" Siede.
9. "Capriccio Italien" Tchaikowsky.
10. March "The Vanished Army" Alford.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
7-30 p.m. Light Music. Dr. K. Y. Kale. Instrumental Music. P. M. Mungre, Mandolin Solo.
9-0 p.m. News in Hindi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m. Studio Service conducted by the Station Chaplain assisted by the Choir.
10-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.
7-45 p.m. A religious service: address by Reverend Canon Hannay.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Grrenwich. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. A recital by Arthur Fear (baritone).
10-0 p.m. London Symphony Orchestra.
10-45 p.m. A summary of the week's news.
11-0 p.m. Wireless Military Band.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Rizwani" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 6th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 6th instant.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Unions affiliated to the A I T U C will be held on Sunday the 4th Feb., 1934, at 3 p m, sharp in the office of the Girni Kamgar Union, Batatavala Mansion, Lalbagh Parel, Bombay

PUBLIC MEETING OF KERALITES TO-DAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p m (S T), in Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge Dadar, to express sympathy for the earthquake victims and to organise a Relief Fund. Mr B G Horniman will preside and Messrs K F Nariman and Nagindas T Master will address the meeting.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI:—At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Mandali held on the 1st instant it was unanimously resolved to collect funds from the members of the Mandali for the relief of the Earthquake sufferers and send same to the Behar Central Relief Committee started by Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasad through the Mayor of Bombay.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

In response to the requests from overseas manufacturers, the proposed Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition and the First Motion Picture Convention, April 1934, organised by the Motion Picture Society of India, have been postponed to November|December 1934, in order to enable such manufacturers, Societies, Associations and others interested in the Motion Picture Industry, to participate more effectively in the Exhibition and Convention.

BIHAR RELIEF DAY

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the "B" Ward Centre of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee there will be a public meeting at 9 p m today (Sunday) at Kharak Bazar to express sympathy with the sufferers and appeal for funds, under the presidency of Sjt K F Nariman. Smt Sarojini Naidu, Mr and Mrs K M Munshi, Sjt Nagindas T Master, Dr Jethalal and Sjt D K Bhatt will address the meeting.

HAGENBECK'S CIRCUS

Mr. Lorenz Hagenbeck of Carl Hagenbeck's Circus has received many enquiries from teachers and others interested in children's education in Bombay as to whether it is not possible to hold a special performance for children. If there is sufficient demand Mr. Hagenbeck is prepared to give a special show for children with full programme on Thursday 8th morning at 10 a.m.

Children will be admitted at the nominal price of 8 annas per head to all seats. Teachers interested should write to the Circus Management, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay, stating the number of children they would be able to bring if this performance is held.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Footlight Parade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday, at 4 p.m.
REGAL: "The Stranger's Return". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday, at 4 p.m
CAPITOL: "Diplomaniacs" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday, at 4 p.m.
CARLTON: "Hello, Sister". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday, at 4 p.m.
PATHE: "I'm No Angel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday at 3-30 p.m. Sunday morning show 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON: "Private Life of Henry VIII". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday, at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END: "Kashmiera". Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Gafil-Musafir". Time as usual.
ROXY: "Cleaning Up". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Parth Kumar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matineed, to-day, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
SUPER: "Merchant of Arabia". Time as usual.
IMPERIAL: "Radhamohan or Nand-ke-Lala". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Love Me To-Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday, at 4 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sulochna or Temple Bells'. Time as usual.

SENATE ELECTION

Mr. B. J. Akkad, B. A. S. T. C. Headmaster of the T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School Surat announces that he will be a candidate for the forthcoming elections to the Bombay University Senate.

TUESDAY'S PARTY CANCELLED

The Hon. Entertainment Secretaries of the Bombay Ladies' Branch-National Indian Association, writes:—

"The party on the 6th February of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association to meet Lady Brabourne has been postponed to a later date."

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN:—The sixth annual general body meeting of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan will be held in Kale's Wada near Gandhi Chowk at 9-30 a.m., today (Sunday) when Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurti, M.A., the president of the Association will unveil the photo of Syt. Vithalbhai J. Patel in the Association Hall.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

A reception under the auspices of the Three Arts Circle will be held on Wednesday 7th at 5-30 p.m. at A'wane' Rif'at in honour of Miss Doris Warner, daughter of the President, Warner Brothers and Mr. Maryon Le Roy, well-known Director of Hollywood and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson, brother-in-law of Leopold Stokowasky of New York. A special programme of Indian items has been arranged.—A. P.

H. O. H. FETE

General Exhibits

The H.O.H. Fete Committee have arranged to display exhibits of manufacturers and merchants who have not themselves taken stalls in the General Section situated in an attractive and important part of the Fete and Exhibition Grounds. Rents will be charged according to the nature of and the space required by the exhibits received for display. Also arrangements have been made to sell goods thus exhibited on a commission basis. Those who are desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement should apply at once to the H. O.H. Fete Committe or see Mr. H. Venkatram at the H. O. H. Fete Office who is in charge of arrangements.

WORKERS' DAY MEETING IN CITY

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the 13th session of the All India Trade Union Congress, directing all the affiliated unions to hold mass meetings on Sunday, the 4th February (1) to condemn the action of the Agents of the G.I.P., E.I. and B. & N.W. Rail ways in refusing to recognise the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, E.I. Railwaymen's Union and the B. & N.W. Railwaymen's Association respectively and (2) to condemn the action of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in excluding the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union from the Federation; and also with a view to celebrate the 4th anniversary of the great G. I. P. Strike of 1930, two meetings of several local unions will be held to-day (Sunday) at the following places at times noted against them:—

Delisle Road Maidan, at 5 p.m. (President Mr. G.L. Kandalkar), and Chowpatty Sands, 6 p. m. (President Mr. Abdul Majeed).

MEETING OF WORKERS.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Unions affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. sharp in the office of the Girni Kamgar Union, Batatavala Mansion, Lalbagh Parel, Bombay.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN AND INJURED

Alleged Rash Driving By City Gharry Driver

BOMBAY, Feb. 3

A victoria driver came dashing along the G. P. O. Road, knocked down an Anglo-Indian girl stopped for a fraction of a second to see what harm he had done, and then bolted away again at top speed.

A Parsi gentleman, who was seated in the Victoria, was seen repeatedly beckoning to the driver to stop. But the victoia continued its flight until it disappeared round a corner.

Fortunately Miss Cahil, the victim eceived only minor injuries.—A. P.

R. A. F. FLYING-BOATS IN BOMBAY

Cruise Round Indian Coast

BOMBAY, Feb. 3

Two Royal Air Force Flyingboats which took off from Basrah on the morning of February 1, on cruise round the Indian coast, landed at Bombay harbour this afternoon.

Group Captain Saul, Commanding Officer, interviewed by the Associated Press, said that they had a pleasant journey and the weather conditions were good.

It is understood that the cruise will take about a month after which the flying-boats will return to Basrah.—A. P.

MONGHYR CITY OF STINKING SMELL

Volunteers Order Masks And Gloves To Remove Bodies

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

A latest Monghyr message states that the Hon. Ganesh Dutt Minister, Local Self-Government, Behar Government, reached there this morning with a view to discuss with the workers of the various relief organisations the problem of providing temporary shelter for the surviving population in the district town and the interior.

MASKS TO OVERCOME STENCH

Although hundreds of dead bodies have been removed from under the debris since the arrival of relief parties, it is feared that hundreds more must be lying untraced. So much so that stinking smell is still outcoming from the decomposed bodies under the debris, and volunteers have ordered for masks and gloves without which they are unable to work.—United Press

LECTURES ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

An International Expert Arrives In Bombay

The Superintendent of the Bombay Presidency Local Self-Government Institute writes:—

Some time back we announced to the public the arrival of Mr. Montague Harris, M.A., O B E, Bar.-at-Law, in India, after a successful lecturing tour in America, at the special invitation of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, for an all India lecture campaign to enlighten the Indian public on the Western forms of Self-Government. So long Mr. Harris has completed his series of lectures in Calcutta, Dacca, Lucknow, Nagpur and other places under the auspicies of the respective Universities and his lectures were very well received and highly appreciated. A unique opportunity has now presented itself to the citizens of Bombay and particularly the Municipal Councellors, officers and employees by the arrival of Mr. Harris in this city.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERT.

Mr. Montague Harris is an expert of International fame on the subject of Self-Governing Institutes of all the Western Countries he having been for a long time in the Ministry of Local Government in England. He is the present Secretary of the Regional Planning Commission for Greater London and President of the Town Planning Institute. As Secretary for Greater London and International Union of Local Authorities he had availed himself of the special opportunity of studying the Self-Government methods all over the world and he has now been elected Vice-President of the International Union. He is the distinguished author of "Local Government in Many Lands" a standard book which is being read with much interest by all keen students of Comparative Local Government.

THREE LECTURES IN BOMBAY.

He is to stay in Bombay for a series of three lectures to be delivered here under the auspicies of the Bombay University. His first lecture will be delivered in the Sir C. J. Convocation Hall of the University on the 6th February. at 5-45 p.m. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab.) Bar.-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has kindly consented to preside. His two other lectures are arranged in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on the 7th and 9th February, at 5-45 p.m.

MRS. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

Writing Her Autobiography

Mrs. Margaret Cousins, who had an interview with Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in Vellore Jail, writes:—

The many friends of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will doubtless be glad to know that she is keeping fairly well. She had been made very ill by the sub-jail conditions in Gudiwara, the place of her trial, and arrived at Vellore almost in a state of collapse. For the next three weeks she found the routine of life in Vellore peaceful and similar to what we "A" Class prisoners had described to her. During that time her health improved considerably. Since the new year I found that the state of affairs had changed. Several facilities which had never been opposed in our last year have been withdrawn. There is so little of anything that lack of permission to keep a bottle of ink or a pair of scissors in one's own cell causes an intense feeling of frustration and differential treatment in comparison with knowledge of previous treatment of a simple, human kind. Mrs. Kamaladevi is most anxious to do creative writing during this long sentence. She wishes to write her autography and to compile an account of various women's organisations which she visited during her visit to Europe. She is interested in gardening in her block. She said the whole jail population suffered much from the severe storm that had swept up from Cuddalore side some weeks ago. Fruit and books may be sent to her, but she gets only one letter a fortnight and anyone wishing to write to her should send the communication to her c|o Mr. R. Parthasarathy, "Ananda Sagar," Lloyd's Road, Royapetteh, Madras. In three other jails she and her political companions had been allowed skipping-ropes, and their health had been improved by the exercise of skipping. She feels acutely the denial so far of permission in Vellore to have a skipping-rope. As she will be practically in solitary confinement within a few weeks when Mrs. Chokamma, her only companion, completes her sentence it is very necessary that she should have this exercise.

Let People Decide Scheme They Want

Dr. Ansari And Asaf Ali Reply To Sir Chimanlal's Letter

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The views on matters to be discussed at the proposed All-Parties Conference at Bombay of Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali as private individuals and not as members of the Congress are expressed in their joint letter to Sir Chimanlal Setalwad. The letter states:

"We take it you have invited us in our individual capacity, for the Indian National Congress to which we have had the honour to belong for many years finds it impossible for reasons not unknown to you to function normally. Further it has been made impossible for Congressmen, whatever their personal views, to secure an authoritative verdict of the organisation on any matter.

THEY CAN'T DECIDE

An informal conference of Congressmen or such members of the All-India Congress Committee as are free cannot answer the purpose, for their decisions cannot be final. The Indian National Congress, as you know, has a constitution and unless all its constituent bodies are free to function normally, the usual electorates are revived and delegates are duly elected the Indian National Congress cannot register its final decision. Since all this is made unlawful Congressmen can only speak in their individual capacity and there is no guarantee that the Indian National Congress will endorse any of these views. Individual views, therefore, cannot be real a contribution to an All-Parties Conference.

IMPOSITION FROM OUTSIDE

Speaking for ourselves we note that the proposed Conference will have a strictly limited scope of deliberations which, it is obvious, has been advisedly done to restrict the possibility of disagreement. We, however, feel that even the maximum achievement within the defined scope will leave a very considerable section of opinion in the country unsatisfied because the White Paper Scheme is commonly and legitimately regarded as an imposition from without. A satisfactory constitution for India must be based on the will of the people.

FIRST STEP

The first step in this direction should have been the creation of as large an electorate as possible. But even the electorate recommended by the Lothian Committee, if doubled, would answer this purpose, for it would mean a little more than half the adult population. Delegates returned by such an electorate should draw up the constitution for the different provinces, and provincial delegates should frame a Federal Constitution. Both Australia and South Africa have adopted this procedure before the Great War and the British Parliament put the decisions of the Australian and South African Constituent Assemblies on the statute book India's claim to the adoption of this procedure is all the greater after the Great War which finally led to the recognition and a clear definition of the principle of self-determination. The obvious practical advantage of this step would be the reconciliation of the people to a constitution framed by their accredited delegates and its recognition by British Parliament would draw the two countries into fruitful co-operation.

TIME NOT LOST YET

Even now there is time for achieving this result by insisting on thet desired extention of the electorate proposed by the Lothian Committee and securing election of representatives for framing the Federal and Provincial Constitutions. Some of the work which the Round Table Conference has done can serve as the starting point of deliberation by such a body of elected delegates. This course will ensure India's active participation in the consideration of the realities of the situation as viewed by those who after all have to pay for the maintenance of the Government and whose satisfaction is the first condition of the workability of any constitution. Those who pay for the machinery of Government should have the final control of the machinery before they can agree to work it.

SAFEGUARDS

It is from this standpoint alone that the White Paper or any oher scheme of constitution should be viewed. In so far as safeguards are concerned Mahatma Gandhi made it clear that only those safeguards which were demonstrably in the interests of India would be permissible. But really India should have no hesitation in conceding any safeguards which any other fully self-governing country will allow. The essential point is that India should have it in her power to assume full control of the entire machinery of Government.

These, in brief, are our views, but within the limited scope of the proposed Conference it does not seem possible for us to make any other contribution.

HOSIERY ARTICLES

Specific Duty Of Re. 1-8 Per Doz. To Be Replaced By One Of Annas 9 Per lb?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

It is reliably learnt that in the New Bill called the Textile Industry Protection Bill which will be introduced in the Assembly on (Monday) February 5, by the Commerce Member, it has been proposed to replace the specific duty of Re. 1-8-0 per dozen on hosiery articles such as underwear by a specific duty of annas 9 per lb.—United Press.

PROBLEM OF SHELTER FOR MONGHYR

PATNA, Feb. 3

The Mayor of Calcutta, who arrived here this morning to hold consultations with the Behar Government, Babu Rajendra Prasad and representative of other relief organisations, as to how best to utilise the funds already collected for putting up shelters for sufferers, attended an informal conference held this afternoon.

Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh Minister of Local Self-Government, who was also present, suggested that a temporary town coniting of a large number of huts with its own conservancy and water supply will have to be set up at Monghyr, which is one of the worst sufferers.

Babu Rajendra Prasad stated on a rough calculation that the cost of setting up shelters in Monghyr alone would amount to Rs. 2,00,000

According to present arrangement, the Mayor of Calcutta visits Monghyr to-day. The Mayor met the Behar Governor yesterday evening.—(United Pess)

JUTES RULE STEADY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, February 3.

Jute shares ruled steady with limited business passing. Coals were neglected. Teas were firm. Miscellaneous shewed no change. Securities were strong. The following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—3½ per cent. paper 85|5; 4 per cent. loan 1960|70 99|12; 4 per cent. loan 1943 102|4; 5 per cent. loan 1945|55 114|7.

RAILWAYS:—Hardwan Dehra Branch 110 small lot.

JUTES:—Bally 160; Champdany 136 small lots; Cheviot 210 small lot; Clive 26|12 small lot; Dalhousie 338; Empire 36|1; Gourepore pref. 112; Hooghly pref. 17|14; Howrah 53|1; Kamarhatty 552; Kanknarrah 467; Orient 206|8; Union 417|8.

MISCELLANEOUS: — Britannia Building and Iron 3|4; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref. 116; Indian Wood Products 30 cum div.

SUGAR:—Samastipore 8|14.

TEAS: — Kunchunpore 17|12; Ledo 226|8.—A.P.

Major N. S. Jatar, Superintendent, Nagpur Central Jail, has been appointed as the officiating Inspector-General of Prisons Vice Col. Powell who is proceeding on eight months leave from this month.

Outsiders To The Fore At Mahaluxmi

Goolash Captures Rajpipla Gold Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

A large holiday crowd was present at Mahaluxmi to see the Rajpipla Gold Cup run on Saturday, but backers had the worst of the exchanges. Outsiders like Jackmore (Rs. 296|8) Greek Glen (Rs. 982) Goolash (Rs. 200|8) and Heremia (Rs. 132) defeated better fancied candidates, and few profited by the success of favourites like Abdul Malik and Hamiyah. In the case of Ethics who deadheated with Masked Jester in the Hughes Memorial Plate the supporters of Mr. Ardeshir's horse lost Rs. 1|8 on their investment for win.

Features of the sport were the thrilling finish in the Hughes Memorial Plate between Ethics and Masked Jester which resulted in a dead-heat; the sensational victory of Greek Glen in the Cambridgeshire Stakes; Hamiyah's second win over Al Hamil and Goolash's surprising success in the Rajpipla Gold Cup.

1st Race (2-15 p. m.)

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's ABDUL MALIK 8|5, Dillon 1
Mr. M. Dhalla's ASLAN BEG 7|10, Meekings 2
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH 8|0, Evans 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Queen Singer 8|6, Selby 4

Not run: Shogat Aziz 8|3; and Punjab 7|5.

Won by 1|2 length, neck and 1|2 length.

Time: 1 min. 51-4|5secs.

THE RACE:—Misyer was first away, followed by Young Chayna, Happy King, Aslan Beg and Nickel. Nearing the bend, Aslan Beg and Happy King were together with Abdul Malik lying sixth on the rails. In the Straight Aslan Beg looked an easy winner when Abdul Malik challenged and won an exciting race by a neck.

1st Tote paid for win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 14|8, Rs. 64 and Rs. 41|8
2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 10|8; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 37|8 and Rs. 22.
Favourite: Abdul Malik.
Trainer: Khodayar Rustom.

2nd Race (2-45 p. m.)

THE BROOME PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250 and third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. Hoyt's JACKMORE 7|11 M. Hoyt 1
H.H. Maharaja of Mysore's MAYA 8|9, Obaid 2
Mr. M.C. Patel's CAVERN 9|0, Munro 3
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Draughtsman 8|11, Dillon 4

Not run: Great Pearl 8|4; Aran Comrade 8|1 and Heyday 7|11.

Won by short head, 1-1|2 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 27-1|5secs.

THE RACE:—Galactic threw his rider at the starting-gate and took no part in the race. Achieve was left when Young Bachelor, took up the running pursued by Jackmore, Maya and Dark Sun. Young Bachelor led the field into the straight where Jackmore took the lead and resisting a strong challenge from Maya won by the shortest of margins. Cavern beat Draughtsman for third place.

1st Tote paid for win Rs. 296|8; Places Rs. 75|8, Rs. 40, Rs. 81.
2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 184; Places Rs. 36|2, Rs. 14|8 Rs. 44|8.
Favourite: Draughtsman and Dark Sun.
Trainer: Owner.

3rd Race (3-15 p. m.)

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,500 and third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. E.S. Godfrey's TAN 7|13,
Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 7|4, R. Stokes 1
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's ZARANE 8|0, Jones 2
Mr. E.S. Godfrey's TAN 7|13, Selby 3
Mr. Kelso's Jelal Shah 8|12, Harding 4

Not run: Dark Sun 8|4.

Won by 1|2 length; neck and 3|4 length.

Time: 1min. 54-4|5secs.

THE RACE:—The field gave a lot of trouble at the start. When they were sent away Sabrino and Greek Glen shot out in front of Zarane, Rosette and Superlative. Greek Glen brought them into the Straight chased by Rosette and Zarane. Nearing the second Enclosure, Zarane challenged but failed to make any impression on Greek Glen, who won by 1|2 length. Tan came with a late run to place third.

1st Tote paid for win Rs. 982; Places Rs. 173, Rs. 30|8, Rs. 31.
2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 386; Places Rs. 108|8, Rs. 17, Rs. 14|8.
Favourite: Sabrino.
Trainer: J.E. Malone.

4th Race (3-45 p. m.)

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 12,500; second Rs. 4.000 and third Rs. 2,500.

Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's ETHICS 9|0, Jones and H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MASKED JESTER 8|7, Bowley (dead-heat) 1
H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's HIGHNESS 8|0, Selby 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's GLENALMOND 8|7, Northmore 4

Not run: Criss Cross 8|7 and Jackdaw the Second 8|7.

Won by dead-heat, neck and 3 lengths.

Time: 2min. 6-1|5secs.

THE RACE:—Highness led by 2 lengths from Masked Jester and Ethics with Glenalmond last. Nearing the 2nd furlong post Ethics moved up and Masked Jester overhauling Highness looked an easy winner, when Ethics came with a late run to dead-heat on the post.

1st Tote paid for win Ethics Rs. 8|8 and Masked Jester Rs. 12; Places Ethics Rs. 11 and Masked Jester Rs. 12.
2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 4 and Rs. 6; Places Rs. 5 and Rs. 6.
Favourite: Ethics.
Trainer: A. Higgins and E.S. Godfrey.

5th Race (4-15 p. m.)

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3.000 and third Rs. 2,000.

Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's HAMIYAH 9|8, Dillon 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL 9|7, Obaid 2
Mr. A.A. Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 8|12, Bowley 3
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's Fiery Face 7|8, McCarthy 4

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 59-3|5secs.

THE RACE:—Amir Akhlak made the running pursued by Victor and Madhi. Nearing the bend, Saifuldowla moved up into second place while Al Hamil held a slight advantage over Hamiyah, who was lying sixth in the bunch. When the field entered the Straight Hamiyah forged ahead and took the lead from Saifuldowla when Al Hamil challenged, but failed to make any impression on Hamiyah, who won comfortably.

1st Tote paid for win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18|8, Rs. 18|8.
2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 5|8, Rs. 8|8, Rs. 9|8.
Favourite: Hamiyah and Saifuldowla.
Trainer: R. Higgins.

6th Race (4-45 p. m.)

THE JAMMU CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 6,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250 and third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A.M. Khairaz's REDRESS 9|0, Selby 1
Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 8|2, Brace 2
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 9|5, Northmore 3
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Belle of York 7|13, Evans 4

Not run: Dry Sand 8|7.

Won by 1|2 length, 1|2 length and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 15-1|5secs.

THE RACE:—Chantry broke the tape and threw his jockey down. The flag was used to start the race. Redress jumped out first, followed by Pomagne and Honeysuckle. Redress was never headed and won comfortably from Knight At Arms and Cartoon.

BIG BREAKS IN BILLIARDS MATCH

Davis And Newman Both Top Thousand Mark

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

In the professional billiards match at the close of play the scores were as follows:

DAVIS (to play) 8,076. He made a break of 1,067.

NEWMAN 7,841. with a break of 1 036.

1st Tote paid for win Rs. 57; Places Rs. 65, Rs. 47|8, Rs. 19.
2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 20|8; Places Rs. 27, Rs. 33|8, Rs. 11|8.
Favourite: Cartoon and Redress.
Trainer: Owner.

7th Race (5-15 p. m.)

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 25,500 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 17,500; second Rs. 5,000 and third Rs. 3,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Messrs. J. Reynolds and J.T. Rogers' GOOLASH 7|8, Meekings 1
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s COSTAKI PASHA 8|3, Dillon 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's EL DRAQUE 7|10, Walker 3
Mr. Eve's Star of Italy 9|7, C. Hoyt 4

Not run: Glenalmond 9|0.

Won by 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths and a neck.

Time: 1min. 38-3|5secs.

THE RACE:—Wall Street and Bray Beau were slowly away. Castleton made the running from Goolash, El Draque and Centoi. They ran in this order till the half mile, when Star of Italy began to move up. Goolash shot through in the straight to win comfortably, although challenged by Garcon and El Draque beat Star of Italy for third place.

1st Tote paid for win Rs. 200|8; Places Rs. 53, Rs. 117, Rs. 157.
2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 110; Places Rs. 33, Rs. 44, Rs. 52.
Favourite: Wall Street and Star of Italy.
Trainer: C.B. Farrar.

8th Race (5-45 p. m.)

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500 and third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Capt. Elgee and Mr. Williamson's TEL ASUR, 9-0, Munro 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's COSPATRICK 7-4, McCarthy 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's EINGA 7-13 Raffaele 3
Mr. Diamond's KUM BAK 9-7 Northmore 4

All ran.

Favourite:—Kum Bak.

Won by 3-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 13-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 67|8 for win, and Rs. 28; Rs. 35 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 34-8 for win, and Rs. 14; Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

The Race.—Tel Asur got away smartly and showed the way to Gay Day, Einga and Cospatrick. Tel Asur was never headed and easily held Cospatrick, Einga keeping Kum Bak at bay for third place.

9th Race (6-15 p. m.)

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000 and third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III

Messrs. Ardeshir and Bolton's HEREMIA. 8-2 Jones 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's MYRON 8-11 Obaid 2
Messrs. Lalvani and Malkani's GALUMPH 9-0 Dillon 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS 8-2, Gethin 4

Not run.—Ramah and Cardsharper,

Favourite.—Honeydew.

Won by short head, 1-2 length, and 1|2 length.

Time.—1min. 54-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 138-8 for win, and Rs. 28-8; Rs. 50-8 and Rs. 50 for places.

The Race.—Picaro was early in the lead with Honeydew, Custodian, Tohunga and Dr. Strabismus in chase. Myron and Heremia were always handy. Picaro retired at the turn and Dr. Strabismus on the rails went ahead with Custodian and Tohunga. A furlong from home Myron and Heremia came on the scene, the latter scoring by a short margin after a fine finish. Galumph secured the third placing.

M. C. C. Knock Up 456 For 5 Wickets

Bakewell's 158 And Mitchell's 122 (Not Out)

Palia Captures 3 For 99 And Gopalan 2 For 84

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The match between the M. C. C. and the Madras XI which commenced to-day the M. C. C. in their first innings had scored 151 for 1 at lunch time, when Bakewell and Gregory were batting with 82 and 59 respectively.

Continuing the innings after lunch, the M.C.C. at the close of play had made 456 for five wickets. Bakewell made 158 and Mitchell 122 not out. Gregory made 68 and Valentine 43.

This is the third occasion on which 2 M. C. C. players have scored centuries on the same day in an M.C.C. innings.

The following are the Teams for to-day's Match between the M. C. C. and the Madras Presidency XI:—

M. C. C.	MADRAS PRESIDENCY
JARDINE (Captain).	R. P. WARD (Captain).
MARRIOTT,	C. P. JOHNSTONE.
BARNETT,	BHARATCHAND,
CLARK,	M. J. GOPALAN,
BAKEWELL,	MOHOMED HUSSAIN,
LANGRIDGE,	R. I. F. McINTOSH.
GREGORY,	R. NAILER,
TOWNSEND.	P. E. PALIA,
ELLIOT,	A. G. RAMSING,
VALENTINE and	Capt. F. ROGERS and
MITCHELL.	M. A. UTTAPPA.

Probably, due to the recent cold wave in Northern India, the contions were more pleasant here today than had been anticipated a week earlier, when the commence ment was made with the M.C.C.'s three-day fixture against the Madras Presidency XI.

Jardine omitted Nichols, Verity, Levett, Human and Walters, the first three of whom have not yet returned from their shooting expedition. There was no change in the Madras Team announced a few days ago.

Jardine won the toss and gave his side the first use of a perfect turf wicket, sending in Bakewell and Barnett to face the bowling of Gopalan and Bharatchand. Right from the start of the day scoring mistakes were noticable and the pressmen who were segregated from the score-board were once again compelled to depend upon themselves for the scores. At the fall of the first wicket the pressmen according to their own scores had the total of 19 whereas the score-board showed 18.

BARNETT OUT FOR 2

Gopalan opened from the Walaja road end and Bakewell taking the strike hit him for what all the pressmen counted as three but the score-board only showed two runs for this stroke. Bharatchand supported Gopalan from the pavilion end and was driven successively to the boundary out in Gopalan's third over Barnett was caught in the slips by Johnstone. According to the pressmen Barnett had only two runs whereas the score board showed 4 runs, (19-1-2).

Gregory joined Bakewell the first wicket having fallen within ten minutes of the start of the play.

Bharatchand was flighting the ball well but both he and Gopalan were easily watched and except once when Bharatchand seemed to have Bakewell well beaten there appeared little possibility of either Bakewell or Gregory making the final mistake. Ward made three quick changes, his first choice being Ramsingh (at 24).

STEADY SCORING

McIntosh and Johnstone were next tried. McIntosh was swept to the boundary in his first over but the first four against Gopalan was not scored until he had bowled seven overs at a stretch. Ramsingh appeared to have the best command over the length and was treated with most respect, ten singles being all that was scored off him in eight overs.

All this time the runs were added steadily. With a single occasional well-placed hit to the boundary Bakewell was scoring much faster than his partner and in the first hour of the play the pair had taken the score to 78 for one wicket. Bakewell then was 43 and Gregory 27.

BAKEWELL REACHES 50.

Bakewell eventually reached his 50 after having been at the wicket for exactly 75 minutes. The total then was 81. There were only three hits to the boundary in Bakewell's 50 but his performance to-day was better than his first 50 when he made a chanceless 107 against the Bombay Presidency on December 12 last which was his best innings in India hitherto.

Gregory too was playing with much greater confidence than he has shown recently and he too reached his 50, a chanceless performance in 105 minutes. There were five fours in Gregory's 50. At lunch score was 154 for one wicket, Bakewell not out 82, Gregory 59, extras 11.

GREGORY BOWLED

On resumption Bakewell and Gregory at once started scoring very briskly. For a few minutes they were scoring only in fours, excellently placed cuts and on-drives piercing the field and reaching the boundary at great speed. Gregory then attempted to cut Palia and was bowled. Gregory was at the wicket for just under two hours and hit seven fours. He did not make a single bad stroke and had appeared to be well on his way for a century (177/2/68). This partnership which lasted about two hours added 158 runs, the best second wicket partnership of the tour.

HIS SECOND CENTURY

Bakewell who was not out (96) was joined by Mitchell and he greeted his new partner with a beautiful cut to the boundary which incidentally gave Bakewell his second century in India.

Like his century against Bombay City at Bombay in December this performance of Bakewell was also entirely flawless and contained nine fours. If anything this was even a better innings because Bakewell was seen at his best. Although covering up to almost every ball, his sight of ball was unerring and his footwork never at fault.

PROBLEM FOR JARDINE

In spite of his century at Bombay Bakewell had been omitted from the first Test which was played immediately afterwards. His century to-day which again precedes the Test match by a few days will not fail to present Jardine with another problem. It is a curious coincidence that Gregory too had done well (as had Bakewell) immediately prior to the First Test Match and he too like Bakewell had been omitted. And now in company with Bakewell he again scored a fine 68 in two hours.

HITS OUT

After passing his century Bakewell hit out at everything regardless of risk. He scored fours effortlessly when cuts drives and pulls, but in hitting Palia he skied him to mid on. Bharatchand misjudged the catch badly and the easiest of chances dropped to the earth untouched. Bakewell then ondrove Gopalan successively to the boundary and in trying to repeat the stroke for a third four he again skied the ball. Johnstone took a late start (thinking that the mid-on fielder would take the catch) but was able to make the ground and brought off an excellent catch. This was Bakewell's best innings in India both as regards runs and the manner in which he got them. He was very quick on his feet and the tendency to play the ball with his pads which is his chief defect, was not apparent to-day. There were 18 fours in Bakewell's score of 158 which he put together in just under three hours. (257/3/158).

The third wicket which added 80 runs fell at 2-55 letting in Valentine.

Although the fielding of the Home side was not of a high standard it was not quite so mediocre as the batsmen's stroke play made it appear to be. However carefully a bowler might set the field Mitchell and Valentine defeated the bowlers' strategy by well placed shots on both sides of the wicket. And so easily and frequently did they exploit gaps in the field that not only fielding, but even bowling (which was otherwise quite keen) was made to look innocuous and devoid of sting. When the third century was signalled at this rate the M.C.C. innings had lasted just over 200 minutes that is, an average of three runs in two minutes. This pace recalls the M.C.C.'s recent fast scoring at Bangalore and coming so close before the Third Test, it is a sign that the tourists are in great form for the last battle.

When the third century was signalled Mitchell was (not out) 38 and Valentine (not out) 22.

VALENTINE BOWLED.

Mitchell reached his 50 after batting for 90 minutes, and immediately afterwards Valentine (as though in a hurry to reach his own 50) rushed out to hit Palia and was bowled. The fourth wicket had added 73 runs in 55 minutes, Valentine's contribution being 43, which included six hits to the boundary.

Mitchell's 50 was performance devoid of any brilliance, and included only three fours. It was, however, quite faultless.

Resumption was quiet with neither Mitchell nor Jardine playing the kind of game which was witnessed in the earlier stages of the innings. Nevertheless the steady rate of scoring was maintained wristy turns to leg, punches through covers and to midon and sweet effortless cuts bringing many easy singles, and twos. Placement and clever running between wickets achieved what hard hitting had done in the afternoon.

FOURTH CENTURY HOISTED.

At 4-30 p.m. the fourth century was telegraphed, this having occupied the M.C.C. only 270 minutes—as fast a rate of scoring as at Bangalore, and against much better side.

The ball was changed for a new one for a second time, but this made no change in the batsmen's play, who continued to score without any apparent difficulty.

Mitchell quickly crossed his 90's, and with a magnificent sixer, off Bharatchand, which nearly smashed a typewriter in the press tent, reached his third century in India. This score which occupied him 143 minutes contained one six and eight fours. It was entirely faultless. As though he had been waiting for Mitchell to get his century before stepping on the gas himself Jardine now opened his shoulders.

JARDINE CAUGHT.

Gopalan took a good catch to dismiss the M. C. C. skipper, who made an uppish off-drive against Palia.

Mitchell and Langridge then played out the time when the M.C.C.'s score had reached the huge figure of 456 for five wickets.

M.C.C. (1st Innings)

Bakewell c Jonestone b Gopalan	158
Barnett c Johnstone b Gopalan	2
Gregory b Palia	68
Mitchell (not out)	122
Valentine b Palia	43
Jardine c Gopalan b Palia	37
Langridge not out	4
Extras	22
Total (for 5 wickets)	456

The following is the bowling analysis at present stage:

Gopalan 26|4|84|2, Bharatchand 22|3|91|0, Ramsingh 9|1|14|0, McIntosh 14|1|46|0, Johnstone 19|2|79|0, Palia 29|1|99|3, Nailer 2|0|10|0, Uttappa 1|0|11|0.

WALES BEAT SCOTLAND

International Rugby Match Result

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

At Murrayfield in the international Rugby Match. Wales beat Scotland by 13 points to 6.

Wales had led by five points to nil at half-time.

COLD SPELL RETURNS TO JUBBULPORE

Damage To Standing Crop

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 3.

Jubbulpore, after having 48 hours' spell of hot weather, has again been experiencing cold weather for the last three days, temperature falling to 35 degrees. The mornings are exceptionally cold, accompanied by frost which has considerably damaged the standing crops in the surrounding villages. The gram, masoor and arhar crops are suffering considerably.—United Press.

STRIKE IN PITS UNDERGROUND!

Bohemian Miners Do Not Touch Food For 96 Hours And Then Give It Up

(Special Cable.)

PRAGUE, Feb. 3.

Spartan methods were adopted by miners on strike in pits near Most in North Bohemia, to enforce their demand of higher wages.

Three hundred remained underground for over 96 hours, and refused to ascend to the surface or to touch food sent down to them. They declared that they would prefer to die rather than abandon their demands. Some were suffering from hunger convulsions. Eventually, however, they abandoned the hungerstrike.

Negotiations for settlement with regard to wages and mine regulations and other disputed matters continue. The strike is spreading and 500 miners are now affected.

STORM IN KARACHI

Loss Of Life And Cattle

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Once again the cold weather along with the typhoonic storms has swept over Karachi. The mercury has fallen much below the normal. It is reported that telegraph wires and electric poles have been damaged. Trees in numbers have been uprooted. This noon the Quetta Mail arrived four hours late, due to dust mounds which had been collected on the Railway lines. Eight milk sellers are reported to have encountered terrible gale and lost their way while coming to the City and ultimately their lives. More news of loss of life and cattle are reported.—United Press.

POLICE RAID AGARTALA HOUSE

AGARTALA, Feb. 3.

A combined force of the British Police and the State Police raided at about 1 a.m. yesterday morning the residence of Sjt. Jnanendra Mohan Chowdhury, Secretary of the People's Welfare Society, Agartala. A thorough search was made in the course of which some letters and leaflets are reported to have been seized.

In the early hours of the morning the combined force raided house of Sjt. Jatindra Mohan Sen, Forest Inspector, in search of, it is understood, an alleged absconder. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found nor any arrest made.—United Press.

TRIPLE MURDER ARRESTS

Crime That Baffled Police

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Feb. 3.

News has been received here that several persons were arrested recently by the Kalyan taluka police in the course of their investigation of a triple murder tragedy that occurred at village Sheel near Mumbra station on the night of September 23 last.

This crime had baffled the police for a very long time in the absence of a definite clues to work upon. The culprits, it is stated, are run to earth after a prolonged and extensive investigation

JAIL FOR DEFIANCE

SRINAGAR, Feb. 3

For defying the prohibitory orders against entering Mattan, a secret place of the Hindus, five Muslims were arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

POLICE SUPDT COMMITS SUICIDE?

DACCA, Feb. 2.

Mr. F. P. Prior, Additional Superintendent of Police who was in charge of the city committed suicide to-night. Details are lacking. Mrs. Prior at Dacca.—A. P.

PATHAN GETS 4 YEARS' R. I.

TANDO ADAM, (Sind) Feb. 3.

A Pathan came to the Post Office with a forged signature to withdraw some money. On refusal he assaulted the Post Master and tried to make good his escape but he was handed over to the Police. After a trial in the Sessions Court the accused was sentenced to 4 year's rigorous imprisonment.— United Press.

THINK OF BIHAR'S STARVING MILLIONS

Sardar Sardul Singh Urges Intensive And Systematic Relief Work

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

"All Indians who take more than one meal a day should donate at least the cost of one meal for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund" says Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshen, in the course of a statement. He says.

"I have been a bit cut off from the national life for the last few months. I have yet to pick up the old threads. It is only after that that I would be able to say anything definite about the present situation.

The thing that comes uppermost to my mind at present is the condition of the people who have suffered so heavily in Bihar.

The destruction of property in the earthquake area is almost on an unprecedented scale, and the misery of the people is indeed appalling.

Most Indians have to live from hand to mouth, surplus, if any, is always very small. When not only what little people had with them is destroyed but also the means for future livelihood are not available, the situation becomes extremely tragic.

TURN TO BIHAR.

I think it is an occasion when every Indian organisation should temporarily suspend all its normal activities and come forward to concentrate its attention for a few weeks at least on the relief of Bihar people. Government officials must be doing their best; but Government agency alone is not sufficient to cope with the extraordinary situation. It is, therefore, incumbent on people of all shades of opinion and specially Congressmen to make special efforts to help the relief work. I am glad Congressmen are alive to their duty; but I think the work can be done still more intensively and systematically. Congressmen should organise in all towns and villages small parties under responsible persons to make house to house collections. One or two fortnights should be specially devoted to such intensive work and all money collected should be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

I would also suggest that all Indians who take more than one meal a day should donate at least the cost of one meal for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. I am sure the Viceroy's Fund will receive a good response. But a few hundred or even a few thousand good donations are not all what is required; everybody, even the poor, should come forward to help those who have absolutely left nothing to them.

CALL TO WORKERS.

It is not difficult to give definite shape to the proposals I have adumbrated here. I realise that Congress organisations are not properly functioning for the time being. Still, it would not be difficult for Congressmen, wherever they are, to organise collection parties in their individual capacity and induce people to subscribe liberally for a cause that must touch every human heart.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD'S PRINCELY DONATION

Another Instalment Of Rs. 25,000 Sent To Rajen Babu

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

A meeting of the Bihar-Orissa Relief Fund Committee met yesterday in the Share Brokers' Hall. It was resolved that whatever amount may be collected for relief of this committee should be forwarded to Bihar in due course.

According to another resolution passed by the committee, a further instalment of Rs. 20,000 has been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna and Rs. 5,000 to Dr. Saiyad Mahmud at Chapra by telegraphic transfer to-day. Contributions are received every day from various Mahajans and other associations and school children also have been giving their quota.

Two merchants of the Maskati market one of whom Sjt. Harilal Kapadia is a member of the committee have gone to Patna yesterday and the committee expects to hear from them in the beginning of the next week. A further instalment of Rs. 25,000 will be sent on Monday next and it is likely that one more instalment of an equal will be forwarded in the course of the next week. The hearts of all are touched by the catastrophe and rich and poor and young and old will, it is hoped, send in their contributions.

Released by East & Kent (India) Ltd.

at

ROXY

To-night & To-morrow

4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

WORKERS BUSY AT SURAT

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, Feb. 2.

Work of collecting funds goes on briskly here. Sjt. Kanyalal N. Desai and other members of the Committee move round the city to collect funds. The various caste Committees have suspended their 'bhed bhavas' (gatherings) and have contributed to the fund.

The Sarvjanik Middle School, Gopipura, Surat celebrated the social gathering economically and has sent to the local Relief Committee a sum of Rs. 101 only.

HUNDREDS OF ... MOSQUES COLLAPSE

PATNA, Jan. 31.

The Bihar and Orissa Muslim Chamber of Commerce says: "The Chamber does not like nor does it wish any Muslim organisation in the Province to raise a separate relief fund for sufferers of a particular community. In this humanitarian work, let all of us join hands in relieving distress of all people, be they Hindus, Mohammadans or Christians.

But apart from general relief work there is the tremendous task of repairing and rebuilding thousands of mosques which have either cracked or collapsed owing to the recent earthquake. The whole cost of this work has to be borne by Mohammadans alone.

The magnitude of the task will be understood from the fact that in Patna alone out of 1,500 mosques, 1,400 are either badly cracked or have collapsed. Not to speak of repair or reconstruction it is highly deplorable to mention that there are no funds even to pull down dangerous portions of mosques. Let us rise to the occasion and contribute to a Mosque Fund and also appeal to all Muslim Relief Committees to earmark ten percent of their collections to the Mosque Fund."

"MOSQUE DAY"

The Chamber suggests the observance of a "Mosque Day" throughout India and invites subscriptions to be remitted to Abdul Hamid, Secretary, Muslim Chamber, Patna.—A. P.

Dohad Contributes Good Sum

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 27.

The Relief Committee organised a procession of youths under the leadership of Ramanlal Sheth. A public meeting was held where Mr. L. Shrikant appealed for funds. The total collection so far is likely to reach the figure of Rs. 1,000/ out of which a sum of Rs. 500/ has been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The grain merchants Association of Dohad has contributed Rs. 225/ to this fund.

Collection work is proceeding in Freelandgunj through Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya.

SHOLAPUR DONATES

Messrs. Nagappa Baudappa Kadadi of Sholapur has contributed Rs. 501 for the Bihar Relief Fund.

MAYOR'S FUND

To Be Sent To Viceroy

The following further donations have ben received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledge Rs. 95,024-7-0; Mr. C F Abrew Rs. 1,000-0-0; Mr. V B Halbhavi Rs. 25-0-0; A Bombay Sympathiser Rs. 25; Mr. Manakji Rattonji Davar Rs. 21; Messrs. Nelison Latham & Co. Rs. 100; Donation Rs. 25; D M P H Rs. 50; In the sacred memory of my dear Sister-in-Law, Rs. 15; A Poor Parsee Rs. 5; Bai Shirinbai M. Contractor Rs. 101; Mr. Muncherji Pallonji Contractor Rs. 101; Bai Jerbai S Limboowala Rs. 5; Mr. Hormusji D General Rs. 15; Mr. Arteshir R Boyce Rs. 15; Sir Dinshaw Fetit, Bart, Rs. 5,000; The Indian Staff of Messrs. McKenzies, Ltd. Rs. 39; The Hon. Mr. Justice R S Broomfield Rs. 50; Carl Hagenbeck Circus Rs. 1,585-1; The Staff of the British Indian General Insurance Co., Rs. 70; A Poor Parsee Rs. 10; Mrs. Rattonbai Framji Master in memory of her parents Rs. 51; Mrs. Jerbanoo Rustom Billimoria Rs. 10; Mr. Abdul Kader Mahomed Hussain Rs. 35; Mr. F H Anklesaria Rs. 5; The Hindustan Bakar Casals Jamat, Bombay Rs. 700; Miss M Stanton Rs. 5; P P K Rs. 5; In sacred memory of the late Mr. Dinshaw Dadabhoy Daruvala Rs. 51; Pamaniklal M Hathi Rs. 51; The Principal Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Girls' High School Rs. 155/8; Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang Rs. 12; B B & C I Railway Officer and Staff of L D E T Office Rs. 52-12; Mr. G C R Coleridge Rs. 50; Mr. Shivshankar A. Shete Rs. 15; A collection in the Industrial Settlement School, Hubli Rs. 24; Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co. Rs. 1,000; D K K Rs. 101; The contribution from the staff of L'Union, Fire, Accident and General Insurance Co. Ltd. of Paris (Bombay Branch) Rs. 76; One Zoroastrian Rs. 5; Divan Bahadur and Mrs. Krishnalal M Jhaveri Rs. 50, Total Rs. 1,05,735-12-3.

To Be Sent To Rajendra Prasad

The following further donations have been received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged Rs. 61,612-3-0; Mr. Maneck Pranjivandas Ravula Rs. 50; Through the Grass Merchants' Association Rs. 2,193-8-0; The Grass Merchants' Association, Bombay, Rs. 1001; Messrs. Jamshedji Novroji Masani and Sons Rs. 61; Messrs. Mathuradas Gandhi & Co. Rs. 51; Mr. Nanalal Chhaganlal Rs. 51; Mr. Mohanlal Harjivan Chandarana Rs. 51; Mr. Behramji Hormusji Pastakia Rs. 51; Messrs. Moosa Haji Md. Killedar & Co. Rs. 51; Messrs. Matadin Gowrishankar & Co. 51/4; Messrs. Maganlal Bhalaji Rs. 41; Messrs. Oottamchand Poonamchand & Co., Rs. 41; Mr. M. M. Rao Rs. 31; Mr. Bhai Motilal Rs. 31; Messrs. The Bombay Grass Trading Co. Rs. 31; Messrs. Chhabalai C. Mehta & Co. Rs. 31; Messrs. Bhanji & Co., Rs. 31; Messrs. Fojalal Kalidas & Co. Rs. 31; Mr. Jehangir Behram Tafti Rs. 31; Mr. Keshimal Kundanmal Rs. 31; Mr. Rafuo Devsi Rs. 31; Messrs. Monshi Dharshi & Co. Rs. 31; Messrs. Raji Sakalbhai Noorji & Co., Rs. 31; Mr. Bhagwanji Ghelabhai Rs. 31; Mr. Keshavlal Chaturchand Rs. 21; Messrs. Vasanji Damji & Co. Rs. 21; Mr. Shivnayansingh Shivnetsingh Rs. 21; Mr. Himatmal Moohohand Rs. 21; Mr. Premji Nemsi Rs. 15/4; Messrs. Gulabchand Keshrimal & Co. Rs. 15; Messrs. Vanechand Mulchand & Co. Rs. 15; Mr. Magandas & Kanji Rs. 15; Mr. Gulabchand Jasraj & Co. Rs. 15; Mr. Ramsunder V. Sharma Rs. 13; Mr. Govindjee Murarji Vashi Rs. 11; Mr. Shivnath Lalprasad Rs. 11; Mr. Suleman Adam Rs. 11; Mr. Vithal Ragho Rs. 11; Messrs. Hirachand Marbehram & Co. Rs. 11; Mr. Ram Padarath Rs. 11; Mr. Shanshmal Bhoorji Rs. 11; Mr. Manilal B. Patel Rs. 10; Mr. Purshottambhai Hathibhai Rs. 10; Mr. Popatlal Bhimji Rs. 5; Mr. Manilal Bhimji Rs. 5; Mr. Moorji Devji Rs. 5; Mr. Keshavlal C. Vora Rs. 5; Mr. Nazirvali Moosa Rs. 5; Mr. Rustomji Dajibhay Rs. 5; Mr. Narsilal Nanabhoy Rs. 5; Mr. Lalji Gosar Rs. 5; Mr. Cassam Bakir Billimoria Rs. 5; Mr. Narayan Keshavprasad Rs. 5; Mr. Parbhu Dayal Rs. 5; Mr. Lakhmichand Chatoor Rs. 5; Mr. Amershi Gopal Rs. 5; Mr. Ravishankar Ramshankar Rs. 3; Mr. D. B. Tripathi Rs. 2; Mr. Shankar Narhar Rs. 2; Mr. Rajkishor Bhorprasad Sukal Rs. 2; Mr. Framroze Bhikaji Kalyanivala Rs. 2; Mr. Shivdhari Pradthsingh Rs. 2; Mr. Sitaram Vasudeav Rs. 2; Messrs. Vasanji Tokersey & Co. Rs. 2; Mr. Kashinath Manaji Rs. 2; Mr. Digamber Kashinath Rs. 2; Mr. Framroz Bomenshah Ghaswala Rs. 2; Mr. Rajaram Gopal Rane Re. 1; Mr. Shiva Bechar Rs. 1; Mr. P. D. Shroff Rs. 36; The Staff & Students of the National Medical College Rs. 387; Mr. S. G. Shertukade Rs. 5; Total Rs. 64,273/11.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC

A harrowing scene at Muzaffarpur.

Many homeless people of Muzaffarpur are now living with their families in temporary huts.

Patna families rendered homeless are obliged to live in the open in the inclement weather.

BIHAR RELIEF DAY TO-DAY

Workers To Go Round City To Collect Funds

The following is the programme for the Second Bihar Day which falls to-day (Sunday):

"A" Ward—Sjts. Gulabdas Broker Ambaram Talakchand, Vandravandas, with several enthusiastic sisters will move in different parts of the ward collecting funds.

"B" Ward—Dr. Vora, Sjts. Monanlal, Mavjibahi and other lady workers of the ward will start from Vadgadi and will go through different parts of the ward collecting funds and clothes.

"C" Ward Sjts. Manilal Seth, Manilal Mehta, Manibhai Desai, Deshpande and other lady workers will collect at the Central Office at Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road, and will go through different parts of the ward.

"D" Ward.—A procession led by Sjts. Nagindas Master, R. S Padbidri, Patanker and other workers of the ward will start from Nana Shanker Shet Temple, Grant Road and will visit Shastri Hall and Chikalwadi to collect funds and clothes.

"E" Ward—Batches of volunteers under Sjts. S. K. Pupala and R. K. Achrekar will go round through diffefferent parts of the ward.

"F" Ward.—Batches of volunteers under Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi and other workers of the ward will go through various localities of the ward.

"G" Ward—A procession led by Sjt. I. S. Patel, Smt. Shantabai Vyangasker and other lady workers will start from Birla House, Lady Jamshedji Road, at Matunga and will visit different parts of the ward.

The above programme will be carried out simultaneously throughout all the wards between the hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Public are requested to contribute generously and give only clean new clothes.

DADAR REMITS Rs. 1,000 TO PATNA

The Dadar Earthquake Relief Committee has collected a large sum of monew. Out of that Rs. 1,000 has been sent to Rajen Babu as first instalment (through Messrs. Buchhraj & Co., Bombay.)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S COLLECTION

More Goods Dispatched To Rajendra Prasad

The following is the list of collections received on 2nd February 1934 by the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee Central Office at Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Rs. 500 from the Secretary, Bombay Grain and Seeds Asson. Ltd. (1st instalment), Rs. 101 from Sjt. Chhaganlal Walchand, Rs. 71/4/0 from the residents of Tarabagh, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Rs. 55 from "D" Ward collections through Sjt. Gunvant Kapadia, Rs. 25 from Sjt. Lalubhai Permanand-Das, Rs. 15/4/0 from Sjt. Namdeo Krishnadas, Rs. 11 from the Mazgaon Nuthan Vyayam Mandir, Rs. 10 from a Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 10 from Sjt. Parshottam Manilal, Rs. 6/9/0 from the Balear Motor Stores.

The following goods were dispatched to Babu Rajendra Prasad on Friday:—Anandji Pragji, Dana Bunder, 3rd Lane, has despatched clothes Rs. 501; Bhatia Swayam Sevak Mandal—2 bales of clothes; Mr. M. K. Siddhiki, Secretary, Muslim Relief Committee, has sent 12 bales of clothes to Muzaffarpur through Babu Rajendra Prasad.

NAGPUR DONATES Rs. 1,000

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

The Nagpur Citizens Relief Committee is remitting to-day the sum of Rs. 1,000 to Babu Rajendra Prasad relief committee.

RELIEF FOR STARVING CATTLE

The Earthquake Distressed Cattle Relief Committee met yesterday and resolved to (1) Send a batch of workers to save cattle. (2) To open Cattle Camps in the affected parts. (3) Distribute grass, etc., from village to village and take such other steps as may be deemed necessary in consultation with Babu Rajendraprasad and local officers and non-official bodies.

RS. 7,000 COLLECTED

In the Cattle Relief Fund the following donations have been promised. Rs. 1979-1-6 previously acknowledged. Rs. 2001 Bombay Gorakhshaka Mandali, Rs. 1101 B H League Distressed Relief Fund, Rs. 501 B H League Cow Relief Fund. Rs. 1001 Gogras Gojivadan Mandal. Rs. 101 Gogras Bhekhsha, Rs. 101 Sheth Lalji Tricumji. Total Rs. 6846-1-6.

HELP THE DUMB

The fact that the distressed animals cannot express their grievances, makes their case a strong one deserving mercy and generous help. Please send your donations to the Committee at B. H. League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

Stop This Waste Of Public Money

Prof. Altekar Deplores Financial Safeguards Proposed In White-Paper

Prof. M.D. Altekar, M.A., delivered a lecture on the "Public Debt of India" under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association on Wednesday, 31st January.

In introducing his subject, Prof. Altekar referred to the enormous increase in the public debts all over the world, since the advent of the War.

The public debt of India, which was of two kinds: the Rupee debt and the Sterling debt, was in 1914, taken together about 500 to 550 crores of rupees, came to the large figure of 1212-1/2 crores of rupees in 1933. This figure was not as large as figures obtaining for 1933 in the United Kingdom, the United States, France or Germany. But as far as India was concerned, the increase in the public debt meant the addition of a serious burden to the taxpayer.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Prof Altekar then defined what was public debt, it being debt owed by Governments, Local Bodies, big Corporations like Port Trust and Improvement Trust, which came under that category. He gave his opinion that the right of the present generation to burden the next with public debt, should be extremely limited, except when the debts were productive or when they were undertaken for purposes that would benefit in a definite manner.

The recent War expenditure by means of public debts, was a great wrong to the coming generation. Regarding the Indian public debt, Mr. Altekar was clearly of the view that the policy of raising loans in London for India on more attractive terms than what were offered at present, was not a sound policy. He believed that we must raise our loans in India and avoid as far as possible raising loans in foreign countries.

IN FOREIGN GRIP.

London's grip over India becomes tighter when you raise more and more loans in London. Then we shall be saved sending out interest charges on proportion to our contraction of the Sterling debt and expansion of the Rupee debt. The speaker then referred to the much-debated question whether Government should enter into competition with Banks and Industries in offering terms of public loans.

But we must remember, Prof. Altekar continued, that if investors did not like to put their money into industrial concerns nowadays that fault was not of the Government competition. If an industry is run soundly and honestly and gives some return, the investing public will always put its money into it. It is true that several industries are hard hit by the depression, but it is also true that many concerns were not conducted properly and the public have consequently lost confidence in all industrial concerns. That is why they invest money in Government paper rather industrial scrip.

SPENDING LOANS.

Prof. Altekar then turned to the question whether it was right for Government to spend from public loans what they sought to spend from ordinary revenues. He deprecated the practice and opined that to pay deficits from public loans, as Government of India have done was an unsound policy. The expenditure of a Government must be within the means available and it is wrong to spend beyond means on the ground that the administration is efficient. In this connection, he referred to the huge military expenditure incurred by the Government of India and stated that as long as they spent 55 crores per year on the military, small economies in other departments would not make much difference. The Government ought to reduce its expenditure and bring it within its means and unless military expenditure was materially reduced, there was no hope for nation-building departments.

VIGILANCE NEEDED.

Prof. Altekar further pointed out that even in the expenditure out of public loans that is supposed to be productive, great vigilance ought to be excercised by the public. Expenditure on railways, for instance, was supposed to be productive. But if a railway station that could be built at 25 lakhs to serve its purpose, cost a crore and a half, it was sheer waste of public money and such waste must be stopped. Otherwise, it adds to our unproductive debt. Then since the advent of the reforms, expenditure on public buildings had increased enormously. They wanted decent buildings, but that did not mean that they should recklessly spend on them. The expenditure on Delhi was really a White Elephant.

Concluding Prof. Altekar pleaded that the best way to ensure the operation of sound financial principles regarding the public debt of India was to place the control of the Indian financial policy in the hands of India. In this connection he regretted the financial safeguards that were proposed in the White Paper.

NO "WHISKY" FOR GERMANY

Supreme Court Decides In Favour Of British Distillers

LEIPZIG, February 2.

The word "whisky" is the term for a spirit peculiar to England and Scotland, therefore it must not be used for similar spirits produced and sold in Germany was the decision of the Supreme Court.

This ends the protracted legal dispute brought by the British firm of whisky distillers against a German firm.—Reuter.

NEW HONOUR FOR SIR F. SYKES

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has appointed Sir Frederick Sykes Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Lady Sykes has been awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind medal first class for public services rendered in India.

EPIDEMIC OF BANK ROBBERIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

An epidemic of bank robberies has broken out in United States. Four bandits were killed and a policeman wounded but an attendant escaped with 10,000 dollars at Needham, Massachusets.

In New Jersey four men robbed the Pennsgrove National Bank of 130,000 dollars, while six employees of a bank at Coleman, Texas, were kidnapped by three men who secured 35,000 dollars.

Five of the employees were subsequently released.—Reuter.

TO-DAY-SUNDAY SPECIAL MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M. (S. T.)

when School-children and students will be admitted at

SPECIAL REDUCED CONCESSION RATES IN ALL CLASSES

PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII

To-day four shows at: 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

TALKIES — DHOBI TALAO

Splendid Response To Viceroy's Appeal

RELIEF GIVEN TO SARAN DISTRICT

Rs. Six Lakhs More Wanted For Further Help And Long-Term Loans

CHAPRA, Feb. 3.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, in the course of a statement to the "United Press Representative" said, Saran District has been organised, and first relief has been given to the needy and poor.

Thanks to the remarkable spirit, service and co-operation which all officials had shown under the leadership of Mr. Pillai, the District Collector and Mr. Abdul Hamid, Police Superintendent.

But we still need rupees one lakh for gratuitous relief, and Rs. 5 lakhs for distribution as long-term loans without or with nominal interest to the suffering humanity in this District.—(United Press).

CALCUTTA MAYOR FLIES TO MUZAFFARPUR

Feels Want Of Help To Middle Classes

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 3.

The Mayor of Calcutta arrived here this morning by an aeroplane, and was received by the local officials and non-officials. He visited the offices of the various relief societies and was impressed with the necessity for helping middle classes who are naturally reluctant to seek help openly.—(United Press).

JAWAHARLAL TO VISIT AFFECTED AREAS

To Return To Patna Next Saturday

PATNA, Feb. 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived here this morning leaving tonight on a tour of the affected areas in North Behar. After visiting Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sitamarhi and Darbhanga he will proceed to Monghyr and will return to Patna on February 10.

Mr. S. M. Hafeez, M.L.C., Secretary of the Behar Central Relief Committee left for north Behar to supervise and organise relief work in the affected areas.-A P

Ajmer's Noted Banker Dies

AJMER, Feb. 3

Rai Bahadur Seth Tikamchand, a millionaire banker and honorary magistate, died suddenly of heart failure this evening.

KARACHI RESPONDS

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A. in response to the appeal made by the Mayor of a citizen's meeting to help in the alleviation of sufferers of Bihar Earthquake calamity has despatched ten bales of 5,000 second-hand coats. Moreover, Karachi has collected Rs. 25,000 for relief work.—United Press.

Nagpur Sends Rs. 1,000

NAGPUR, Feb. 3

The Nagpur Citizens' Relief Committee is remitting to-day a sum of rupees one thousand to Babu Rajendra Prasad's relief committee.—United Press.

Punjab Collections

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Total collection to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Funds exceeds Rs. 11,000 upto Thursday.

The Sialkot Committee is making good collections. — United Press.

Nagpur, Feb. 3.—Major N. S. Jatar, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail, has been appointed officiating Inspector General of Prisons vice Colonel Powell proceeding on 8 months' leave from February 8.—United Press.

PATHE

Proprietors:
HAGUE THEATRES LTD
TO-DAY 10 A.M. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
New Sensation of the Screen:
MAE WEST
IN
"I'M NO ANGEL"
PARAMOUNT'S SMASHING HIT

RELIEF WORK AT CHAMPARAN

Workers Decide To Shift Centre To Villages

MOTIHARI, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the B. C. R. C. Champaran branch, a meeting of influencial workers of the District was held on the 28th January, attended by almos all prominent persons of the District, including Babu Bipan Bihari Verma, Pt. Prajapati Mishra, B. Mahadeva Prasad B. Sukhdeo Prasad, B. Vishwanath Singh, B. Jainarain Prasad, M. Peer Mohammad Munis and others, to discuss ways and means to expedite Relief work. Reports, were placed before the meeting from many of the affected thanas.

RURAL RELIEF.

The most important matter discussed was to shift the centres of activities to the interior muffasil and focus all attention to rural relief. Besides the B. C. R. C., the Hind Sabha. Patna the Digamber Jain Yuvk Sangh under the guidanct of the Marwari Relief Committee, Calcutta, the Ramkrishna Mission and the Hanuman Sugar Mills, Motihari are rendering Relief to the suvering humanity, but their activities are felt in the Motihar town only though a batch of workers has been departed to Raxaul by the Marwari Relief Committee. The Relief measures adopted by the officials are also confirmed to the town. The most important Relief work done by the official is to control the sale of food stuffs and housing materials and other necessaries such as salt, kerosene oil etc but to the utter surprise it is heard that the control is to be withdrawn from today. Commnique on th's subject is necessary.

Mr. Bipin Bihari Verma met the District Magistrate yesterday specially regarding the control of food stuffs and building materials and question of rent. Upto date about 200 huts have been construted in the Motihari town. Many wells have been cleared.

On behalf of the C. R. C., batches of workers have been despatched to Dhaka, Kessariya and Ghorasahan where they will arrange for cheap supply of salt, kerosene oil and other materials and for cleansing and disinfecting wells. Works have been started in Leganti and Govindgung also.

FOR VICEROY'S FUND

Further Donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund:

Already acknowledged Rs. 1,05,-735-12-3; The amount of contribution from the General Stamp Office Staff 45.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamshedji Rustamji Noble 100; Dr. B. P. Banaji 250; A Parsi Lady through Rev. John M'Kenzie 100; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Patkar 100; and other smaller contributions make the Total Rs. 1,06,452-4-3.

FOR RAJEN BABU

Further Donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged Rs. 64,-223-10; Collection received through Mr. K. F. Nariman 4,046-9; The amount contributed by the Staff of the Krupp Tracing Co., Ltd. 114-8; Messrs. Anderson Clayton & Co. and Staff 210; Mr. Shantilal Mathuradas Parikh 500; Mrs Kantaben Shantilal Parekh 500; Mr. Hormusji J. Bhaba 100; Bai Taragavari Thakordas Mehta 25; Mr. R. J. Thakur 50; In the Memory of Bai Hemouvarbai Keshavlal Sanghani 201-1; The Bombay English Bleached and Plain Piecegoods Merchants 1,500; Messrs. Naransingh Harbansingh 101; The Staff of the Bombay Motor & Cycle Agency 225; The Germinia Dyeing and Printing Works 101; Total Rs. 71,902-12.

The amount paid by Mr. M. P. Revala having been erroneously acknowledged twice the total amount of receipts is Rs. 64,223-11-0 and not Rs. 64,273-11-0 as previously acknowledged.

A Correction.—The amount of Rs. 1,001-0-0 previously acknowledged as received from Mr. Motichand J. Shah was received from Mr. Motichand G. Shaha.

OVER 800 DEAD IN PATNA

PATNA. Feb. 3.

The Publicity Officer, Central Relief Committee, Patna, reports that more than 800 died there and sixty per cent. of the houses collapsed.—United Press.

CENTRAL FUND TOTALS Rs. 5,85,000

PATNA. Feb. 3.

The exact amount the Behar Central Relief Committee received till this afternoon is Rs. 5,85,000 and odds.—United Press.

RESPONSE TO VICEROY'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The following further donations besides others have been made in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal for funds to relieve the distress caused by the recent earthquake:—

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, £500; Scottish Red Cross Society, £500; Mr. Mond. Abdullah, Ismailia, £10; Director and Managers, Kolar Gold Mining Companies, Rs. 10,000; Lloyd's Bank Ltd., Calcutta, Rs. 10,000; Messrs. E. D. Sasson, Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, Rs. 5,000; Tea Districts Labour Association, Calcutta, Rs. 5,000; Sardar Indra Singh, Tatanagar, Rs. 3,000; Lala Kamlapat, Cawnpore, Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Brooke Bond, India Ltd., Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Elgin Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Saran Engineering Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, Rs. 1,000; Rai Bahadur Harihar Singh, Patna, Rs. 1,000; The Shaikh of Mangrol, Kathiawar, Rs. 1,000; Seth Hukam Chand, Jullundur, Rs. 1,000; Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, Rs. 1,215; Messrs. Atherton West & Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, Rs. 2,500; H. E. The Governor of the Punjab, Rs. 750; The Thakore Saheb of Malliya State, Rs. 501; Mr. Shyam Bihari Misra, Lucknow, Rs. 500; Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, Cawnpore, Rs. 500; Messrs. Jiwanjalji and Bhagwanlal Punalae, Bombay, Rs. 500; Messrs. Dyar Msakin & Co., Ltd., Solon Brewery, Rs. 500; Hyderabad (Deccan) Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Rs. 500; Messrs. Binny and Co., Ltd., Madras, Rs. 500; The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 500; The Dawn Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 500; Mr. J. A. Hubback, Patna, Rs. 500; Hon'ble Mirza Narayan Sinha, Patna, Rs. 500; Messrs. Nihalchand Baldeo Sahai, Cawnpore, Rs. 500; Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedym Ltd., Patna, Rs. 500; Sir Jagerlal Seva Singh, Patna, Rs. 500; Dr. Lokenath Prasad Dhandhania, Patna, Rs. 500.

Grand Total:—£1,738-10-0; Dollars 100 and Rs. 7,47,221-15-7.—(United Press).

MAYOR'S EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund held in the Mayor's Room on Friday the Mayor informed the Committee that the total collections made so far amounted to about Rs. 2,16,000 Rs. 1,32,000 for the Viceroy's Fund and Rs. 84,000 for Babu Rajendra Prasad Fund; that all these donations were voluntary and that as large funds were still required attempts would have to be made to collect monies from those who had not yet sent their donations.

He also pointed out that several Associations and individuals in the City were sending their contributions direct through the local Banks, that it would have been better if all these donations were sent through the Mayor's Fund, or at least the Banks had communicated to the Secretaries of this Fund the amounts sent by them so that an estimate could be formed as to how much the City had in all contributed for the relief of the sufferers.

The Mayor also informed the Committee that the Western India Turf Club had been good enough at his request to allot a special race day on the 12th February, for the relief of the sufferers and that he had approached H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne to grace the occasion.

The Committee resolved that arrangements should be made to collect donations on the race course on the special race day by selling flags through the nurses.

A Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji and Mr. Behram N. Karanjia was appointed to organise entertainments in aid of the Fund.

A suggestion that the authorities of the H.O.H. Fete should be approached with a request to give one day's receipts to the Fund was considered and it was resolved that the Fete Committee be requested to extend the period of the Fete by a day or two and give the realizations of those days to the Earthquake Relief Fund.

RECEIVED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The following further contributions for Bihar Relief were received at the Office of the Bombay Central Relief Committee. Joshi Building, Kalbadevi:—

Through Mr. I. S. Patel. Rs. 431-12-0; Through Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, Rs. 358-2-0; Through Mr Adhrekar and friends. Rs. 75-0-0; Staff of Swastik Oil Mills, Rs. 165-0-0; Jointly from Uganda Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Bakhubhai Ambalal & Co. and Swastik Oil Mills, Rs. 289-0-0; Staff Bombay Petromax Lamp Merchants, Rs. 101-0-0; Munim and Staff of Pydhownie Shri Godji Maharaj Jain Temple, Rs. 51-0-0; Through Boots Materials and Leather Good. Merchants of Dhabu. Rs. 801-0-0; Through Mr. Jamnadas J. Chocksy. Rs. 30-0-0; Through Mr. Ambaram Talakchand "A" Ward, Rs. 234-0-0; Karigars of Gold Filled Leather Works, Bhangwadi, Rs. 44-0-0; Through Miss Safia Sonjee, Rs. 1,675-0-0 which is made up of the following contributions:—Sellers of Old Machinery of the Atlas and the Manekji Petit Mills. 1,001-0-0; Dr. Rajabalii Vishram Patel, Rs. 251-0-0; Lady Purshottamdas Thakordas, Rs. 250-0-0; Mrs. H. D. Thackersey. Rs. 25-0-0; A. Z. A., Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. Desai, Rs. 30-0-0; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 11-0-0; Mr and Mrs Shailers Mathews. Rs. 10-0-0; Mrs. Tehmina Dastur, Rs. 11-0-0; Anonymous, Rs. 10-0-0; A Muslim Sympathiser, Rs. 10-0-0; Mrs. Kazi, Rs. 10-0-0; and other smaller contributions.

AT JOSHI BUILDING

Further contributions received at Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road.

Shri Dasha Gujar Bania Community Fund Chairman Rs. 251; Residents of Bhuleshwar Fulgali & Bhagatwadi (2nd instalment) 249; "B" Ward collections through Sjt. Mohanlal 100; "A" Ward collections thro: Sjt. Ambarambhai 41-4; Kalidas Himatlal Mehta 20; Revji Parshottam 15-10.

Total Rs. 676-14.

The merchants of the Mangalcas Merket have sent 317 Khaki prints from the Vara Fund. Savate family, residents of Bhuleshwar and Bhagatwadi, have sent clothes and utensils.

From Finance & Exchange Brokers

Rs. 1000 has been remitted by T. T. to Babu Rajendra Prasad Central Relief Fund, through the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Mandvi. By Mr. P. N. Shah on behalf of Indian Exchange and Finance Brokers and others.

ENGINEERS TO MEET IN PATNA

Move To Call All-India Conference Of Building Materials Dealers

PATNA, Feb. 3

Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister for Local Self-government, who left for Monghyr to study the earthquake situation is calling a conference of engineers at Patna on February 9 to consider how rebuilding should be proceeded with.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE

This will be followed by a conference with representatives of firms dealing in building materials who are being invited from all over India. The Conference will consider how far dealers can co-operate in offering facilities for the supply of the requisite materials at moderate rates.

It is understood that a house-to-house census has been ordered in Monghyr town to ascertain the exact earthquake death-roll.—A. P.

HYDERABAD LADIES' SPLENDID RESPONSE

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Feb 2

A representative meeting of ladies was held here last evening under the auspices of the Hyderabad Relief Association, Lady Hydari presiding at which an appeal was made for funds for the relief of the victims of the earthquake disaster. Response was prompt and Rs. 5,000 were collected on the spot, including Rs. 1,000 from Her Exalted Highness Dulhampash, consort of H. E. H. the Nizam, and Rs. 500 each from Princess Dureshahwar and Nilofa. Other donors included Lady Hydari and Rani Wanparthi, who contributed Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 respectively.—A. P.

Mayor Of Calcutta Flies To Stricken Areas

PATNA, Feb. 3

Mr. S. K. Basu the Mayor of Calcutta, left by air to visit the earth quake affected areas in Fuzzafarpur and Motihari. —A. P.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM ON DISARMAMENT

Geneva Welcomes Attempt To Bring About Franco-German Rapproachment

RUGBY, Feb. 2

Messages from European capitals indicate that the British memorandum on disarmament is being closely studied by other Governments. Press comments telegraphed to London, admittedly based on first impressions, are on the whole by no means unfavourable. French and German newspapers are agreed that the memorandum is at least a practical and courageous effort to resolve the deadlock, although both find points—naturally enough different points—against which to direct criticism. In both countries, however, the view finds expression that the proposals may yet form the basis of an agreement.

GENEVA APPROVES.

In Geneva the documents have been received with warm approval and are regarded as skillfully designed to reconcile France and German differences. Britain's acceptance of permanent and automatic control is welcomed and the proposal to write in the disarmament convention a provision in consultation "as to steps to be taken" in the event of its breach is recognised as an important contribution towards security, involving for Great Britain a departure from the traditional policy.

The importance of this contribution has not escaped the notice of the Britsh Press. Some English newspaper are also inclined to regret the immediate measure of the disarmament proposal as not more drastic. Particular criticism was, however, answered. It was uttered in the document itself which pointed out that the proposals did not represent the British ideal, but were intended to form a practical basis for agreement in the light of the views expressed by other Governments, the vital and primary consideration of the moment being to get an agreed convention which would at least prevent the deterioration of the international situation while providing a scheme for future and progressive stages of disarmament.

NEW ITALIAN PROPOSAL.

The necessity of this is emphasised in the new Italian proposals which also agree with those of the British Government in at least two other important respects, namely, in regard to the British Draft Convention as continuing to provide the basis for discussion and in emphasising the importance of Germany's return to Geneva.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Prime Minister agreed to give time on next Tuesday for discussion on the British Memorandum. B.O.W.

BRITISH PRESS PLEASED

RUGBY, Feb. 1.

The British memorandum on disarmament is unanimously welcomed by the British press as an attempt to reconcile security with equality and disarmament.

"The Times" links the Italian memorandum with that of the British Government's, and says that the two statements should give strong impetus to disarmament discussions, and lead to useful modifications in the Draft Convention, which still holds the field as the basis for any final agreement.

The "Daily Herald" says: "Given Sanity, given commonsense and given true appreciation of both of effects and consequences, here is a chance not only of securing a genuine if modest, reduction of armaments, but of securing Germany's return to Geneva, which is rightly laid down as an essential condition of any agreement. It is a chance, and it may well be the last one."

The "Daily Mail" says: "The memorandum represents most praiseworthy effort to attain positive results. It cannot any longer be held that the British Government has not given a clear lead. If it succeeds it will lay the foundation of the new international order."

The "Morning Post" describes the memoradum as a valiant effort to reconcile conflicting views.

The "News Chronicle" while regretting that proposals for material disarmament are not even bolder, earnestly trusts that both France and Germany will accept it as a working memorandum. The British Government, it says, endeavoured to make the best of a bad business.

The "Daily Telegraph" emphasises the transparent honesty of Britain's latest and last effort for disarmament.—B O W.

PROTECTION TO MISRULE

(Continued from page 16.)

Protection Bill. Sir Harry Haig stated that the States represented that the present law was no real safeguard for them. We are not told which of the States represented that the present law was no real safeguard for them. We are entitled to ask the question. The present law itself was passed in response, it was said, to a demand from the Princes. But I have heard it from the lips of one of the biggest of them that His Highness had not only not wanted it but was actually opposed to it. There were no doubt others also who did likewise. In the Legislative Assembly's proceedings, the debate on the States (Protection) Bill is preceded by the discussion on the Cotton Industry Protection (Amendment) Bill. Before this Bill was drafted, careful enquiries were made by the Tariff Board as to whether the Industry deserved protection or not. Was any enquiry made as to whether the States which were dissatisfied with the existing law and asked for more drastic ones deserved to get what they wanted? The progressive States are most unlikely to seek protection at the hands of the Indian Legislature. They are quite able to protect themselves and, as a matter of fact, no Indian newspaper ventures to criticise them. The States which demand protection are the badly administered States. In the case of many of them timely criticism even if a little violent, would help them to pull themselves up before they are confronted with a Commission of Enquiry. In the eleven years since the Act of 1922 has been in force there have been more cases of States which had to be sharply called to order by the Paramount Power than in any corresponding period previously. I need not mention names as they are familiar to all. The present laws designed to protect the States have landed several of them in humiliation and disaster. The latest case is not without a comic side to it. The ruler left his State and sought and found medical advice and spiritual solace in Pondicherry, of all places, for his maladies. In vain, the Viceroy entreated him to return to his State. The ruler has started a "fast unto death," of the progress of which the country is kept duly informed from time to time. But he refuses to come. The Government of India may in the near future have to enter into extradition treaties with neighbouring foreign states to get truant Princes back to their States, if the present Bill becomes law. That Indian States, (with notable exceptions) have tended to become more autocratically governed than before the War, is a fact which he who runs may read. The reasons for this are many and complex. In Mr. Lloyd George's "War Memoirs" the ex-Premier casually mentioned that when he was Minister of Munitions and a new gun called Stokes Gun was rejected by the War Office, he was enabled to demonstrate its value ex experiments carried out with a sum of £20,000 which he had received "from one of the Indian Maharajah to be expended by me on whatever war purpose seemed to be most useful for the Empire." (p. 619 Vol. II). It is not stated whether the Government of India were aware and approved of this private transaction with a British Minister. I refer to it as an authenticated instance of the tendency to which I referred, of rulers to become more autocratic and irresponsible since the War. One of the most marked features of autocracy is its impatience of criticism. The Government of India passed a Press Act in 1922 to humour the Princes. It was practically thrust upon them as shown by the fact that the Act has practically remained a dead letter—there have been only three prosecutions under it.

Sir Harry Haig in his speech in introducing the present Bill gave some reasons for the little use that has been made of the Act, which must strike people who are better informed in these matters, as far fetched. These are, that prosecution is a slow process; it gives added publicity to the allegations complained of; there is nothing to prevent the publisher or the writer from indulging in his offence during the pendency of the prosecution; and finally when a conviction is obtained, there is no assurance that the person convicted is the real offender. These are incidental to every systems which has a judicial basis. "Off with his head, so much for Buckingham," represents a more expeditious in method. After all, justice is not more expeditious in Indian States than in British India. In any case, the Home department is responsible for the speedy administration of justice, and the Press should not be made to suffer for the faults of that Department. Are there enough judges to cope with the work of the Courts? Delayed justice is a greater hardship to the people and the journalists, than to Princes, and we shall all be grateful to the Home Member if he can devise suitable measures to speed it up.

The reasoning of the Home Member would justify the abolition of all Courts of Justice in the land and their replacement by Star Chambers whose proceedings are swift and secret.

KING'S EXAMPLE

I am not an undiscriminating believer in what is called the freedom of the Press. The fact is, and it is one which fair-minded commentators ought to keep in view, that the States are not always in a position to explain or justify publicly the purpose or reason of all their measures. A newspaper organ of their own is, therefore, likely to be an embarrassment rather than a help to them. In these circumstances, His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner has set an example which other Princes may copy. His Highness has publicly contradicted an allegation in some unnamed newspaper that he had written a letter to the Viceroy suggesting some of the recent repressive measures. The Maharajah unequivocally denies that he wrote such a leteter. Some one referred to black mailing. It is a despicable offence but no special law is needed to bring offenders to book. His Majesty the King the other day prosecuted a man in the ordinary courts for trying to blackmail him, and I do not see why the Princes should not follow his august example.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST JATHAS

The States' Protection Bill contains provisions not only for controlling the Press, but also to punish conspiracy to overawe the Administration of a State by criminal force or show of it. To this provision no reasonable person can object provided that the law is carefully defined and limited to attempts of this objectionable character. The provisions relating to jathas, which are meant as peaceful demonstrations, seem to be indefensible. The risk of such demonstrations breaking out in violence, should be averted by suitable Police vigilence in the States rather than in British India. The general power which Government propose to take to prevent agitation within British India with the object of interference with the administration of the States, is replete with serious possibilities. "Interference" is a vague from which may cover trivial matters, and so is "causing disturbance of public tranquility in a State." The Bill purports to place the States in possession of the same protection as the Government of British India enjoys. But this ignores an important difference. The administration of British India is carried on in the name of a democracy. Although as a rule it is content to leave matters to men on the spot it may wake up some day and call its agents to account. The possibility of this is more remote in the case of the States, and, therefore the incidence of the same laws may be different in the British India and the States. These, however, are points on which members of the Conference will speak with more knowledge and experience than myself. I have, therefore, dwelt largely on the Bill as it affects journalism of which I have some experience.

Chairman's Speech

Mr. Kedarnath Goenka, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said, "The Indian States Protection Bill is carrying coal to Newcastle in giving strength to those who are strong and, therefore, do not need it. It is not the States but their subjects who need protection at the hands of the paramount power."

Continuing he said that the Indian Penal Code was already enough and now the Indian press especially had been made the target of attack. No British Indian henceforth would be able to deal with anything directly relating to Indian States by way of comment or criticism. 'The Bill is not only aimed at dividing India into British India and Native States, but is also harmful to the princes themselves."—A. P.

SIND CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

KOTRI (Sind) Feb. 3

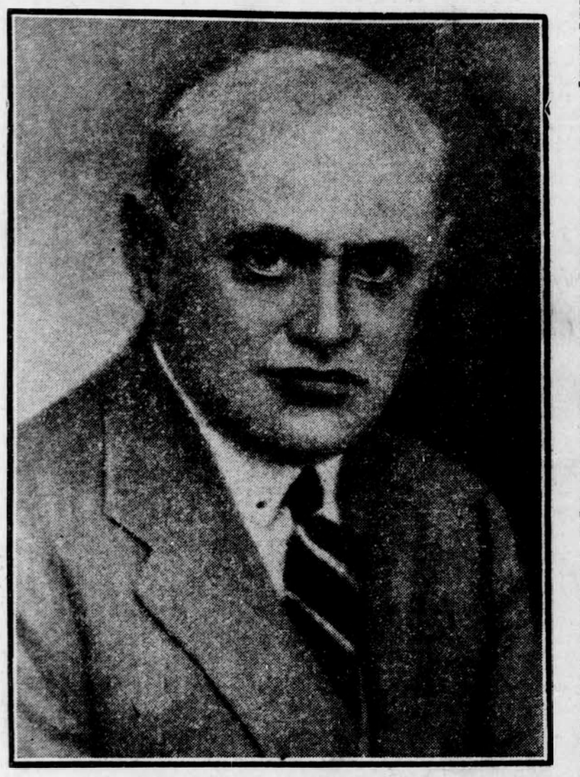
Mr. N. K. Lakhani, a Congressman of Hyderabad who was served with a notice to abstain from taking any part in the Congress activities and desist from leaving the Municipal limits setting aside the D. M's order boarded the noon train for Karachi. He was ordered to alight at Kotri and was put under arrest. In the course of a summary by the local Magistrate he was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and was placed in 'C' class.—(United Press).

THE HOUSE OF TATA

The Glorious Part It Has Played In India's Industrial Regeneration

(By Sir Nowroji Saklatvala).

The House of Tata, as it is known to-day, may be said to have come into being towards the middle of the last century when the Tatas, who came of a long family of priests, forsook the active profession of priesthood and entered the world of business. Nusserwanji, the father of Jamshedji and the grandfather of the late Sir Dorab and Sir Ratan Tata, was the first of the family to enter business. He was, therefore, the real founder of the House of Tata. Nusserwanji came from Navsari in Gujerat to Bombay practically without a pie in his pocket but with brains and ambition. After some years of fairly successful trading, his first real opportunity appears to have occurred in the supply of the commissariat necessary for Napier's Abyssinian campaign of 1867 in which he took part as a member of a Syndicate of Bombay merchants. The business, although a brief one, was quite profitable, and Nusserwanji gradually extended his trading activities further afield. He was amongst the first Indians to trade with the Far East, and he opened branches in China and Japan. Nusserwanji's greatest asset in business was his son—Jamshedji—whom a few of you may perhaps still remember and whose personality and powerful intellect was a dominating factor in the commercial and industrial world of India at the time of his death in 1904. Although not the actual founder of the House of Tata, it was Jamshedji who moulded its destinies and infused into it principles and ideals to which the Firm has faithfully adhered.



SIR NOWROJI B. SAKLATVALA.

MAN WITH A VISION

Nusserwanji, whose health was failing and who recognised the ability of his son, left the conduct of his affairs more and more into the latter's capable hands. It was at about this time that the business was formed into a Company in which was associated R. D. Tata whom many in Bombay will remember. Upto this period the sole business of the Firm was trading, but Jamshedji could not long remain satisfied with this. He was a Nationalist in the purest sense of the word and he was inspired with the will to serve India which found expression, not in politics or social reform, but in the economic advancement of the country. He visualised the attainment of this object through industrial regeneration, and to that purpose he bent the whole resources of his growing wealth and of his forceful character and vigorous mind.

Jamshedji's first step into industry was directed towards textiles. He saw the extent to which India was dependent on foreign cloth, although it possessed all the requirements necessary to establish a successful industry. There were at the time already a few textile mills in Bombay, but the industry was in its infancy. After a thorough study of the problems of raw materials and of the marketing of the finished products, etc., he selected Nagpur as the most suitable location for his proposed Cotton Mill. The Empress Mills—his first venture in the textile field—were started in 1877, and from their inception the sound common sense and broad vision which he brought to bear on its management resulted in handsome returns to the capital invested. Until recently the Empress Mill had remained amongst the most successful Mills in India and, although it has, in these disturbed times, suffered a setback, it is hoped that it will, in the near future, regain its position.

For a time Jamshedji concentrated on textiles and he launched two more cotton mills—the Swadeshi and the Ahmedabad Advance. In all three ventures his pioneering spirit and the originality of his mind found scope in the successful application of new principles in the use of modern machinery, the purchase of materials, the sale of products and in the liberal and sympathetic treatment of labour. It is worth mentioning that he was the first to adopt the principle of Managing Agents drawing commission purely on profits.

At about the same time Jamshedji, who had a great love for Bombay and was a staunch believer in its future development, acquired immense areas of land in the city itself and to the north of it. No potentially valuable plot escaped his eagle eye. He built villas and flats at Bandra, acquired land at Juhu, Trombay, Anik and Malad and even had a scheme for connecting Trombay to the main land. His landed investments fructified and the money it produced helped to pursue the investigations and research necessary for the accomplishments of his other schemes. Bombay, at the time, was notorious for its lack of hotel accommodation worthy of its beauty and of its standing as the second city of the Empire. Although this was outside the normal scope of his interests, as no one came forward to remove the reproach, Jamshedji took it upon himself to do so, and he built, at his own expense and at great cost, the hotel in which you are sitting to-day.

VAST INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

But Jamshedji had visions of far greater things. His indefatigable mind conceived the three great projects to which he practically devoted the rest of his life and which fate did not permit him to see completed during his life-time. All three were connected with his dream of industrial advancement in the country.

The first was the establishment of a great research institute, where the sons of India could acquire on the most advanced and scientific lines, the knowledge and training required, to enable them, in time, to exploit the dormant mineral resources of the country and to man the great industries which were to come. The Bangalore Institute of Science, which was started after his death by his sons with the co-operation of the Governments of India and Mysore, and to which he donated the munificent sum of Rs. 40 lacs, was the outcome of this first project of Jamshedji, and it has justified its existence. Its fame has to-day spread to foreign lands.

The project of this institute, however, was only an indirect step towards Jamshedji's goal, that is, the creation of large industries in India controlled by Indians. The time was ripe for him to take more direct steps. He had already done his share in advancing the textile industry. He now concentrated on two gigantic projects, the manufacture of iron and steel on a large scale and the supply of abundant and cheap electric power to Bombay by means of storing and harnessing the energy contained in the annual rainfall over the Western Ghauts.

Jamshedji, as I have said, never lived to see these great schemes come to life, but to him goes the credit not only of having conceived them but also of having pursued, with untiring energy and persistence, the preliminary investigations and research which must precede the launching of such large and complex projects. Jamshedji poured in large sums of his own money into these investigations, particularly in connection with his proposed Iron Works. In the face of public disbelief and incredulity he never wavered in his determination to establish a basic steel industry in India, which he considered as an essential step towards its economic independence. Jamshedji died in May, 1904, leaving his work unfinished. It would have been a tragedy if it had remained so. Fortunately, his sons and his lieutenants were thoroughly imbued with the pioneering and spirited ideals of their leader, and they picked up the threads where he had left them, and set themselves the task of bringing to life the great schemes he had conceived.

MINOR SCHEMES

Although all other of Jamshedji's schemes and activities were dwarfed by his three major projects, I must, before closing the chapter of the part he played in the history of the House of Tata, briefly refer to some of the others, which were never much before the public eye, or which were not successful in spite of the time and money spent on them. There were, for instance, his attempts at growing long staple cotton in the Sind Valley from seeds imported from Egypt and his introduction of scientific seri-culture in India with the help of Japanese experts. For this purpose he built an experimental silk farm in Bangalore which he ran for years at his own expense and which was, after his death, handed over as a gift to the Salvation Army. It exists there to-day. But perhaps the most striking of his minor ventures and one which might have vitally contributed to the economic advancement of India was his entry into the shipping trade in the nineties and his sensational freight war against the P. & O. combine. Jamshedji's patriotic spirit suffered to see India so completely dependent on a foreign shipping monopoly and the helplessness of Indian merchants in their trade overseas. He thereupon started the Tata line with two chartered steamers for the purpose of carrying cotton goods to China and Japan and bringing miscellaneous Japanese exports to India. Freight rates tumbled down to practically nothing, and the P. & O. actually offered to carry cotton to Japan free of charge. The outcome of the struggle depended on whether Jamshedji continued to receive the support which had been promised to him by Indian exporters. This support unfortunately was gradually withdrawn, largely under the pressure of the P. & O.'s deferred rebates, and Jamshedji was compelled to give up the war after about a year and after losing heavily in the venture.

STEEL & HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

After the death of Jamshedji, his sons and associates vigorously pursued the preparation for launching the steel and Hydro-Electric Works. These two schemes were prepared with immense care and the Tatas spent years of labour and lakhs of rupees of their own before placing the schemes before the public. In the brief survey that I can make on this occasion it is impossible to go into the details of any of these two undertakings. Suffice it to say that steel on a commercial scale was first produced at Jamshedpur in 1913 and that the first units of electric power flashed over the wires of the transmission line from the Ghauts to Bombay in February, 1915.

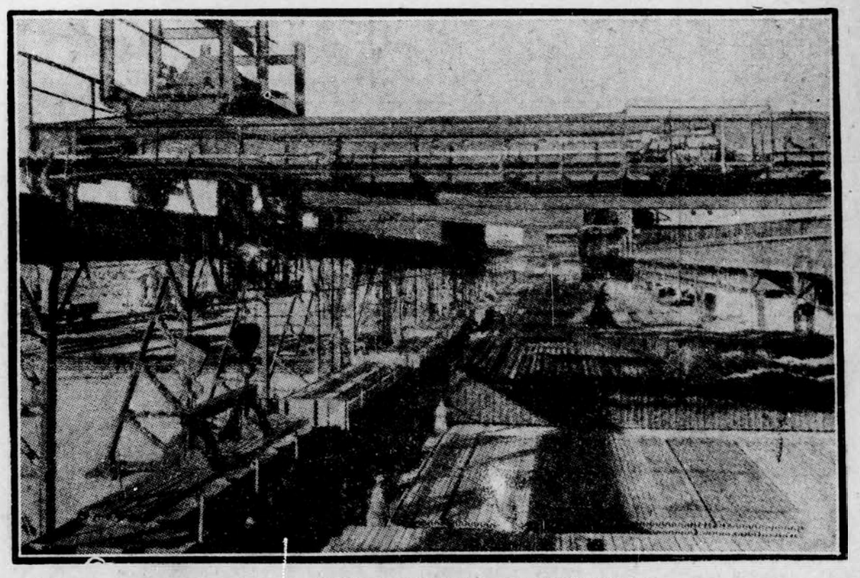
Both the ventures progressed favourably from the start and benefited from the impetus given to all industries by the world war. In 1916 a further Hydro-Electric scheme—the Andhra Valley—was floated to meet the increasing demand for power. Again, at the request of Government to Tatas to increase the production of steel, as rapidly as possible, to cope with the growing war requirements, it was decided to build practicallj a new steel works of large capacity at a cost of Rs. 7 to 8 crores. This enormous sum was under-written in a few days without the firm having to approach the general investing public.

The House of Tatas thus entered upon a new phase of its history—a turbulent period of intensive activity and apparently unceasing expansion, during which it attained the heights of its influence and power and which finally brought it to a rude awakening. The House had by then gained fame for its pioneering spirit and for the sound and successful principles it applied to the management of its Comt panies which, as a result, found greafavour amongst the Indian investing public.

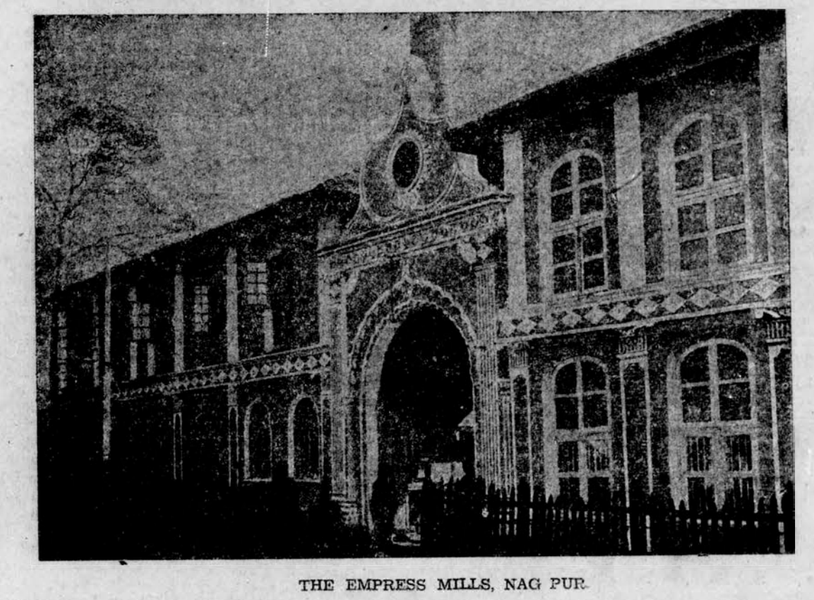
POST-WAR BLUNDERS

Unfortunately when the war and after-war boom spread its wave of false optimism and mad speculation over India, the Tatas, in spite of their long experiences and hitherto cautious policy, were badly bitten by the Company-floating epidemic.

Between 1917 and 1921 the firm launched no less than 11 Joint-Stock Companies with an aggregate capital of over Rs. 27 crores. If to the latter figure is added the seven crore Preference issue of the Steel Company, the total capital issued by the House in three years comes to Rs. 34 crores. With the Companies already in existence prior to 1917 the House of Tatas, by 1922, controlled over 20 concerns and the public money invested in them in the shape of shares and loans, reached the staggering total of about Rs. 70 crores. Investors fought for shares in new issues. Those were truly mad days, and perhaps their maddest feature was the supreme confidence of the public in Tatas, and, incidentally, the over-confidence of Tatas in themselves.



RAIL STOCK YARD AT JAMSHEDPUR.



THE EMPRESS MILLS, NAG PUR.

It must not, however, be thought that all these Companies were launched without forethought. With one or two minor exceptions they were sound in themselves, and they would have flourished, as many of them actually did ultimately, if they hadn't had to weather the storm of the post-boom crisis at such an early stage of their life. They mainly suffered, however, from insufficient preparation before their inception. Tatas, who had in the past spent years of investigation before floating any Company, launched these huge concerns, one after the other, after insufficient preparation. A number of them were over-capitalised in anticipation of rapid expansion, which was excusable, considering the conditions prevailing at the time, while others, although sound in every respect, suffered only from the catastrophic collapse of all values and the general panic which followed when the boom came to an end like an over-inflated balloon. Amongst the latter category was, for instance, the Tata Industrial Bank which had a sound structure and a brilliant future, but which, after a brief and chequered career, had to be amalgamated with the Central Bank. Apart from the Industrial Bank, only two of the string of concerns launched during the boom period have been liquidated and they were the two smallest of the lot, namely, the Publicity Corporation and the Engineering Company. The Sugar Corporation fortunately was liquidated before it began operating.

Perhaps the most glaring mistake made by the Tatas under the fevered influence of those exceptional times was the purchase, at the very crest of the boom, of the Bombay United Mills on account of one of its flourishing concerns, which has been badly shaken up ever since. Similarly, the Tata Oil Mills Company, which held out such glorious prospects at one time, is now just holding its own.

CRISIS SUCCESSFULLY TIDED OVER

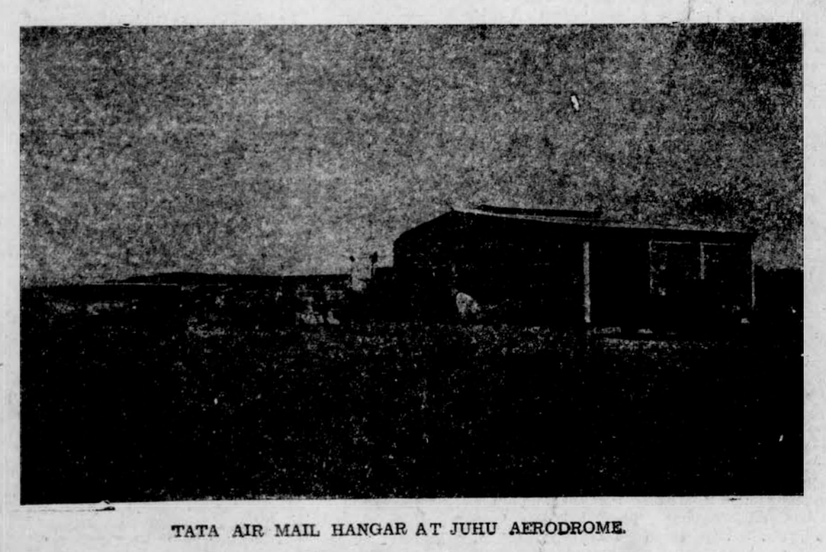
Towards 1922 the House of Tata entered upon yet another distinct phase of its history—a phase of great crisis successfully overcome, upon which it may look back with satisfaction. The period, which followed the boom, loomed dark and threateningly before the Firm. A number of its Companies began to suffer heavily from the new conditions, and Tatas were faced with the alternatives of either liquidating them or of supporting them as best they could until better days. The former course would undoubtedly have facilitated their task and curtailed their own losses, but it would have ruined a large number of shareholders. The Firm, in accordance with its traditions, decided on the latter course. At the same time, it actively pursued a policy of consolidation and curtailment wherever possible, and it reduced the capital of a number of the new Companies. Among these was the New India Assurance Company, which has proved to be one of the most successful of the concerns floated by the Firm during the boom, and which has to-day a pre-eminent position among Indian Insurance concerns.

The most serious factors of the approaching crisis were the difficulties of raising the balance of the capital required to complete the construction of the new Hydro-Electric schemes, the financing of the yearly losses of the Oil Mills and of some other Companies and last, but definitely not the least, the rapidly worsening financial position of the Steel Company. The difficulties through which this concern has passed are now a matter of common knowledge. But I wish to take the opportunity of recognizing the great service rendered to the Tatas and to the country by the Government of India in helping the Company at that critical moment and in setting in motion the machinery which was to grant it, the necessary protection against the strangle-hold of foreign competition. During these difficult years the Firm revealed a strength of character in adversity which it hadn't had an opportunity of displaying in the past. This was the first time in its history that it was in serious trouble, and in view of the magnitude of the danger and the unexpectedness of the crisis it might have excusively lost its head. But under the leadership of Sir Dorab Tata and specially of the late R. D. Tata, whose staunch optimism and determination was an inspiration to all, it put up a stubborn fight in the face of severe odds. Its successful emergence from the crisis was, I think, to a large extent due to the fact that its basic structure was intrinsically sound. Through the bad times, as well as the good, it did not forsake its traditions and ideals of service, so that, on the whole, the general public never lost faith in it.

In 1926 R. D. Tata died—his work truly done. At an advanced age and in spite of the heavy seas he remained at the helm of management, and with great courage and singleness of purpose steered the ship safely to Port.

We now come to the present day, when we have lost the leadership of our chief, Sir Dorab Tata. The Firm has in recent years continued the process of consolidation. It has come out of what I may call its attack of "boom fever" stronger, a little sadder, and certainly wiser! It has not, for instance, floated a single Company in the past 12 years. It has stopped all trading business and closed its branches in Rangoon, Shanghai, Osaka, New York and Paris. The only new venture it has permitted itself to embark

(Continued on page 15.)



TATA AIR MAIL HANGAR AT JUHU AERODROME.

AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE TATA OIL MILLS, AT ERNAKULAM.

A Page About Books And Their Writers

DISCOURSES OF BUDDHA

MAJJHIMA NIKAYA. Translated into Hindi by Tripitakacharya Rahula Sankrityana. Published by the Mahabodhi Society, Saranath, (Benares). Pages 32 plus 666. Price Rs. 6.

The Rev. Sankrityana has placed the Hindi-speaking world under a deep debt of gratitude by rendering into Hindi this most important Buddhist scriptural work. Pali being a dead language now and English being still unfamiliar to the vast majority of the Indian population who speak the Hindi tongue, an authoritative translation like this by one of the greatest living Pali scholars will be widely welcomed. The Majjhima Nikaya, along with the Digha Nikaya, contains the original discourses of Buddha, or at least what the early Buddhists considered the teachings of the illustrious founder of Buddhism to have been. After Buddha's death, his disciples and followers collected together his sayings and discourses into four Nikayas, while one more Nikaya was added to the group later on, containing principally the sayings of the more prominent among his immediate disciples.

Of all the Nikayas, the present one is considered to be the greatest as it contains some of the sublimest discourses of the Buddha, their subject matter ranging over almost all the important doctrines of the new religion promulgated by him. There are 152 of these discourses in this Nikaya, all delivered in Buddha's own inimitable homely way, yet surcharged with an earnestness and eloquence that finds, few parallels in world's literature. Incidentally, these discourses contain a number of references to the social, religious and political conditions of the times in which Buddha lived. In his introduction to the translation, Rev. Sankrityayana has tried to ascertain the extent of territory traversed by Buddha during his preaching tours. He has also briefly summed up the conditions of the various principalities which existed in Northern India in the days of Buddha. More than one of these States, had a republican constitution, notably that of the Lichhavis, who had their capital at Vaissaali about a score of miles north of modern Patna. As pointed out by Rev. Sankrityayana, there is much resemblance between the careers of these republican states of Northern India and those of Athens and other Greek republics which flourished about the some time.

A map of Northern India of the time of Buddha, and indices of the illustrations used by Buddha, the place-names and names of persons mentioned in the discourses, as well as of important words occurring in the Nikaya, go to add to the value of the work. Rev. Sankrityayana foreshadows the preparation of Hindi translations of other important Buddhistic canonical works like the Digha Nikaya, Vinaya Pitaka and so on, during the next few years. We trust that this laudable enterprise, undertaken as a labour of love as well as religious duty, will be fully crowned with success. As the publication of such voluminous works is impossible without a good deal of financial outlay, we sincerely hope that ample public support will be extended to the Mahabodhi Society to enable it to achieve its object as early as possible.

HINDU LAW QUARTERLY

HINDU LAW QUARTERLY (Vol. IV Nos. 1 & 2). Published for the Editorial Board by K. B. Sukhtankar, Advocate, Joint Hony. Secretary, Maharaja Building, Girgaum, Bombay Annual subscription Rs. 5.

The Hindu Law is in the melting-pot on account of the efforts of the reformers who through the legislatures of the country are introducing reforms of far-reaching effect. There cannot be two opinions on the point that the Hindu Law, as administered by the British Indian Courts, does require reform. In the various Dharma Shastras themselves there are indications that the Hindu Law has undergone vast changes at various times. The commentators and Nibandhkaras who wrote various expositions on authoritative Smritis, and who are accepted as authorities by even orthodox Pandits, have silently introduced certain reforms by ingeniously twisting the meanings of ancient Smriti texts. Why could not the legislators do in modern times what the commentators did in the mediaeval age? On the one hand, there are reformers who advocate sweeping reforms and say that the whole of the Hindu Law should be abrogated and the Indian Succession Act, supplemented by codified Hindu Law, should be made applicable to all the Hindus. In that case, it would certainly be just to cry halt to such sweeping reforms. On the other hand, there are orthodox Pandits to whom every word in the Smritis, howsoever incompatible it may be with modern notions, is the word of God. To them it is an anathema to go an inch beyond the archaic Smritikaras. In such circumstances a magazine dealing authoritatively with Hindu Law problems was a crying necessity. That the Quarterly commands such an authoritative voice can be seen at once by a glance at the names of the persons forming the Editorial Board

The articles appearing in this issue also will do credit to any first class legal magazine. Mr. S. S. Patkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, has contributed a learned article pointing out the conflict between Mitakshara and Mayukha. Incidentally he has commented on the recent judgment of the Privy Council in the case of "Bhimabai v. Gurunath Gouda." This decision has created a furore in Hindu society—one section upholding it as ameliorsting the condition of the oppressed Hindu widow and another section condemning it as tending to break the Hindu joint family system Some critics even go to the length of saying that the Privy Council in its zeal to ameliorate the condition of the Hindu widow has arrogated to itself the role of a legislature.

Other articles include the opinions of various lawyers on the much-discussed Hindu Marriage Dissolution Bill which is on the anvil of the Legislative Assembly. The section dealing with recent rulings on Hindu Law will be found of practical use by the legal profession. This section gives a bird's-eye view of the important rulings on Hindu Law by all the Indian High Courts as well as the Privy Council. This number also includes the text of the Dattak-Mimamsa carefully edited by Mr. P. B Gajendragadkar.

On the whole this Quarterly will be found very useful by lawyers and also laymen and it must find a place on the desk of every legal practitioner.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Stories of Indian Saints," by Justin E. Abbott, (N. R. Godbole, 627, Sadashiv Peth, Poona). Price Rs. 3.

"Social and Political Life" in the Vijayanagar Empire in two volumes, by Dr. B. A. Saletore (B. G. Pauls, & Co., Madras). Price Rs. 12.

"Profits and Politics", by R. L. Charques & A. H. Ewen (Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London). Price Rs. 5.

"Plan or No Plan," by Barbara Wootton (Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London). Price Rs. 5.

"Personalities in Present day Music", by E. Krishna Iyer (Rochouse & Sons, Madras). Price Re. 1.

"Shrimadbhagvadgita" (Mar.) by S. G. Kantak, Ville Parle. Price As. 12.

"Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development," by G. N. Singh (The Indian Book Shop, Benares).

"Some Marathi DDramatic Songs in their Original Air, Tone and Rhythm," by S. G. Kantak, Ville Parle. Price As. 2.

'The Riddle of the World," by Sri Arabindo (Arya Publishing House, Calcutta).

CONRAD LETTERS SOLD

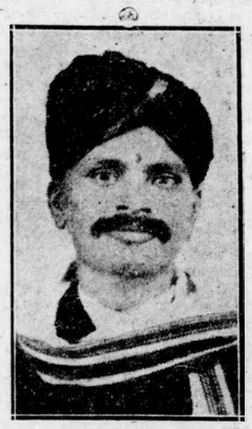
Light Thrown On Beginning Of Literary Career

More than 100 letters by Joseph Conrad, throwing much light on the beginning of his literary career, have been sold at Sotheby's for £190 to a dealer named Scheuer.

Written between 1890 and 1895 to Mme. Poradowska, of the Revue des Deux Mondes, of Paris, with two exceptions, they are unpublished.

Several were written on ship-board and others at Libreville, Matadi and Kinchassa, describing the writer's experiences in savage distant lands, later used in his novels. He recounts his struggle to make a living, first as a sailor, then as an author, his wretched health and his philosophy of life.

Most of them are signed J. Conrad, but the earliest are signed C. Korzeniowski.



Mr. Tatya Neminath Pangal of Poona, the well-known Marathi author and publisher of the Sarasavangmaya Ratnamala Series, presided over the Maharashtra Jain Literary Conference held recently at Savanidhi in Belgaum Dt.

ESSAY IN ATHEISM

ISHWAR NO INKAR, by Narsinbhai Ishwarbhai Patel.

As its name implies it is a book concerned with the Negation of the Existence of God. The writer is a well-travelled man and a thinker. What he has set down is the result of deep thought, and cogitation. The subject is rather difficult for popular treatment; still it must be said to Mr. Patel's credit that he has greatly simplified it and produced a readable thesis. He does not, of course, believe in faith and denies the existence of God: pleads for Atheism, and refuses to believe in the immortality of the soul or paradise being the reward of righteous deeds and so on, in the vein of the Charvak of ancient India. The great merit, however, of the treatment of this somewhat out-of-the-popular-way subject is that it has been handled in a very pleasant way. There is not a harsh word even for those systems or societies or faiths or followers of those Faiths with which or with whom he finds himself pitted in controversy. We have liked the book immensely.

Narsinh Mehta

NARSAYYO BHAKTA HARINO, by K. M. Munshi.

This substantial and illustrated volume on certain questions connected with a well-known old poet of old Gujarat is the product of Mr. Munshi's pen, while working out his two years' sentence in the Bijapur prison. He has, first, tried to solve the riddle about the year of the birth of Narsinh Mehta. With such material as he could procure, during the period of his incarceration, he has been able to place it 'Circa' 1530 Samvat year, i.e., not earlier than that year; the orthodox year is 1469. Mr. Munshi's other achievement is the attempt to ascertain the authorship of a poem called Marmala. His conclusion—subject to revision on more materials forthcoming—is that it is not the work of Narsinh. The second part of the book is piece of biographical work, links in the chain of Narsinh's devoted and romantic life, life which he lived in full faith in his Hari whose servant he called himself and whom he saw in visions or dreams; it is very interesting. Couched in vigorous language, Mr. Munshi tries to reconstruct the simple devoted life the poet lived, based on quotations taken from his own verses. As a result of it, we see him, throughout, in an entirely new light, still in a light which he certainly liked and enjoyed and made the most of.

Maha Jong

'MAHA JONG MADE EASY' by Edmund Talbot (P. D. King & Co., London).

This little book on 'Maha Jong' is meant more for those who have a general idea of the game which it is rather difficult to get unless one makes up his mind to get it. Even though the author says that the game is getting popular in India, it is doubtful if it will ever be so popular as 'Bridge.' 'Maha Jong' is a fairly complicated game and even though the author says he has tried to make it as easy to understand as possible, one doubts if by reading the book one will be able to play the game fairly well. The book will, no doubt, be of use to those who have a general idea of the game and as very often happens are unable to count the marks. Possibly in conjunction with the Queen's Club Rules this book will solve the difficulties of many. The book is very good for reference, but it would have been still better if the author had shown by giving actual diagrams and some examples of limit hands and also given a few hints as to how to play in order to get a fairly good score.

LUNACHARSKY IS DEAD

Brave Soldier Safeguard Art Treasures

Soviet art and literature has suffered a great loss in the person of Mr. Anatoli Vasilivich Lunacharsky who died after a prolonged illness in Paris.

Mr. Lunacharsky was one of the old revolutionaries; and a colleague of Lenin in his revolutionary activities for many years. He was a graduate of the Zurich university and lived for a considerable long period abroad in exile because he was frowned upon by the then regime of Russia as a dangerous element.

On his return to Tzarist Russia in 1899 Lunacharsky was many times arrested for his revolutionary activities and finally exiled to the North of Russia for three years.

After the October revolution Lunarcharsky was appointed People Commissar of Eucation at which post he remained until 1929. During his Ministerial period he rendered invaluable service to the art, belles-letters and stage of the country. It was he who saved the Grand Opera and Ballet, the Little theatre and the world wide known Art theatre of Moscow from decline.

TREASURY OF HUMANITY.

In the Civil War period and during the period of the reconstruction; the Soviet government did not have the resources to

ANATOLI VASILIVICK LUNACHARSKY.

keep the art and theatres developing. Lunacharsky, however, watchfully guarded the precious treasuries of the Russian theatres and the Russian art. He fought like a brave soldier to save this precious treasury of humanity, at a time when the tempest of revolution, the ebb in of the Soviets and the flow out of the Tzarist Empire was ruthlessly destroying everything which lay in the path. That's why Lunacharsky was loved by the people; especially by the brain workers-the writers musicians, painters and artists of the theatre world.

Lunacharsky was not only an able organizer but a highly cultured and educated individual, as well. He was the best orator in Russia, and probably one of the finest of the world. It was for this reason that he was delegated to the Disarmament Conference as the official spokeman of the U.S.S.R.

Lunacharsky was a well-known writer and critic, and a remarkable journalist. To his pen belong a number of fine dramas; Novels; books on art and literature and innumerable articles on a variety of interesting subjects including that of religion. His book on "the art and Literature of Western Europe" has won him international fame.

He was an active member of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. and was recently appointed Soviet Ambassador to Spain. He died in a suburb of Paris on his way to Madrid to take his post.

His body will be brought to Moscow and interred near the Kremlin Wall, not far from the Lenin mausoleum.

"BALAK MANDIR," edited by Prof. S. B Hudlikar, Dadar, Bombay.

The second Number of this newly started magazine for children, which is just out, is well got-up and maintains all its special features

Omar Khayyam And Abu'lAla'

OMAR KHAYYAM (A.D. 1025-1123).
ABUL-ALA'L-MARRI (A.D. 974-1058).

One who has been charmed with the haunting music of passionate denial, scorn, banter, and light-hearted hedonism that alternate in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam will be apt to look askance at the suggestion that the individual beauties of the Persian poet could be found in, and much less borrowed from, any other poet. Omar Khayyam has been called the Voltaire of the East, the bold scoffer at the beliefs of the many. He has been compared to Lucretius, Solomon, Horace, Anacreon, Schopenhauer, and, within the pale of Islam, to Avicenna and Abu'l-Ala'l Maarri. We are here concerned with the correspondency of thought between Abu'l Ala'l and Omar Khayyam.

In the introduction to his translation of Abu'l Ala's "Luzumiyat" Mr. Rihani suggests that Omar Khayyam was a "disciple" and imitator of the Syrian poet-philosopher, who lived about fifty years before him. The works of Abu'l Ala are in Arabic, a language in which Omar Khayyam is well-known to have been well versed. Abul Ala attained great renown in the closing years of his life, and was perhaps widely read some time after. These facts suggest, according to Mr. Rihani, a conscious imitation of Abu'l Ala by the later poet, Omar Khayyam.

CLOSE SIMILARITY.

There is a close similarity in the way both the poets fared during their life time and after death as well. Here one important exception must be made. Abu'l Ala lost his eye-sight by an attack of small-pox early in life, while Omar Khayyam enjoyed a long healthy life. Abu'l Ala, like Omar Khayyam, was nurtured in the best Islamic traditions of the 10th Century. Perhaps, the blind poet did not fare so well in his worldly career as Omar Khayyam did. Both were mathematicians, and were more honoured for their proficiency in that abstract branch of knowledge than for their poetry. In externals both seem to have lived in accordance with the tenets of their faith, and reserved their audacious denials to their writings. A detailed examination, such as for reasons of space cannot be made here, would show certain striking resemblances in thought and in imagery such as can rarely be accounted for by any literary coincidence. Both were merciless in lashing hypocrisy and quackery and cant. Both were fatalists and believed that some blind chance had pre-determined the course of life. The theologians and the priests came in for a generous share of contempt at the hands of Abu'l Ala as well as well as of Omar Khayyam.

The former is more outspoken in his condemnations, and does not spare even the founders of religions. There is a 20th century suggestiveness in their outbursts of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things. As a result, the works of Omar Khayyam and of Abu'l Ala have not been popular in the countries of their birth. Curiously enough, the Sufis claim both as followers of Sufism, declaring that Omar Khayyam symbolised the Divine Essence as wine, and Abu'l Ala as Reason.

VITAL DIFFERENCE.

Here we come to a vital difference between the two. If we take the Sufi view the most irreconcilable opposites could be brought together. But, as a matter of fact, it is not so. Omar Khayyam loved both symbolically and materially the old familiar juice, and the beautiful cup-bearer Saki. Abu'l Ala on the other hand, denounces the grape of Omar's song with the enthusiasm of a modern prohibitionist and was a true bachelor holding the view that procreation was an offence. Indeed his pessimism is of more sombre kind than Omar Khayyam's. Abu'l Ala' was a strict vegetarian and greatly favoured the Hindu practice of cremation of dead bodies. We do not know Omar Khayyam's views on diet or on the subject of post-mortem disposal.

The main question whether and to what extent Omar Khayyam was indebted to Abu'l Ala must remain unanswered. The nice point of literary priority cannot be tackled after the thousand years that have elapsed since their death.

J. E SAKLATWALA.

A SANSKRIT DRAMA

THE DREAM QUEEN: A Translation "Svapnavasavadatta." By A. G. Shirreff and Panna Lall (The Indian Press, Ltd., Allahabad, 1933).

This is the second edition of the translation of the Sanskrit drama, which filled the gap of an English version, although a German rendering of it was given by Dr. Herrmann Jacobi in 1913, four years after the important discovery by Pandit Ganpati Shastri of the MSS. of 13 plays and parts of plays, fit to rank in the front rank of the dramatic literature of the world. They, all of which bear internal evidence of having being written by the same hand, have since been ascribed to Bhasa, who was known to Kalidasa as a writer of great fame ("Malavika Agnimitra," Act I). Indeed the "Toy Cart," which had so far been ranked as the earliest play, is seen to be merely an enlarged version of one of Bhasa's incomplete plays "Charudatta."

Being stage plays first and last, Bhasa's dramas, unlike the classical Sanskrit works, written when the great tongue ceased to be a living language and for the study and not so much for the stage, portray situations that are natural, conversations real and characters living human beings with a little of their human imperfection—qualities which are seen nowhere better than in "The Dream Queen."

Like the earliest romantic drama of the West, the Alcestis of Euripedes, its theme is the self-sacrificing love of a wife, the magic flute, Ghoshavati of Udayana recalling the lyre of Apollo, which performs similar wonders on behalf of Admetus. The translation was in the hands of both the authors and Panna Lall's researches in Indian history are a guarantee of its soundness. It was versified in blank verse by Mr. Shirreff. Always difficult to reproduce the *genre* of the original in a translation, the present is really good. That both have done their work well is testified by the successful production of the play in January of last year at the Experimental Theatre of the Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

SOME MARATHI BOOKS

"Bhikarin Va Itar Kavita" (Marathi) by Mahadeo V. Mangsulikar, published by D. N. Moghe, Proprietor, School & College Bookstall, Kolhapur, price As. 12.

That this small entertaining volume containing verses composed by Mr. Mangsulikar—a young promising poet—enters into its third edition within a very short space of time is a sufficient testimony to its popularity. In "Bhikarin", the poet draws a very heart-rending and realistic picture of the attitude of society towards the suppressed and down-trodden people. The verses are composed in simple language. The nationalistic tendenies of the poet are clearly visible in some of his works.

"Manas-Lahari" (Marathi) by Krishnabai, published by P. S. Kolhatkar, Khatauvadi, Bombay 4. price Re. 1.

This is a collection of a dozen short stories. Some of them deal with the social problems of the day and a few others are written in lighter vein providing good entertainment for the reader. Although the stories do not claim to have much educative value, they make interesting reading. The book is priced at Re. 1.

"Divakar's Natyachhata" (Marathi) published by G. G. Divakar, 295, Shaniwar Peth, Poona, price Rs. 1/4.

This is a collection of humorous writings of the late Mr. S. K. Garge, popularly known to the Marathi reading public by his nom-de-plume "Divakar". All the pieces reproduced in this book have already appeared in various Marathi magazines and daily and weekly newspapers from time to time and they have been very much appreciated by the readers. With a view to keep a permanent record of the late Mr. Garge's scattered writings, his brother Mr. G. G. Divakar has collected all the writings and published them in a book form The volume is a valuable addition to the Marathi literature.

SHORT STORIES

ABSENT FRIENDS. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne (Ward Lock & Co., Ltd., 1933).

There is quality and interest in the writing of this collection of short stories, freshness and sardonic humour. Mr. Hyne varies the language to suit the characters, but always it is flavoured and typical. There are digs at politicians and Free Traders, the peerage and so forth and reminiscenees from different quarters of the world, of India (is it Jallianwalla Bagh ?) and Africa, for example in "The Empire-Maker," wherein Hunland-in-the-Sun will easily be recognised.

The moral of these stories seems to be: "In the battle of life a man cannot be knocked out; so long as the will to fight remains, the issue is open." Readers of Captain Kettle will need no further recommendation to these full-blooded and stirring yarns, some of which positively collect chuckles. If you doubt it, read the very first story "The Settler-ess."

BOX OF DICKENS LETTERS OPENED

Secrets Kept For 64 Years

Mr. H. Idris Bell, keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum, has broken the seal on a box full of letters and manuscripts of Charles Dickens.

Accoding to rule the documents should have been available to the public in 1920—50 years after the novelist's death—but on the representations of Dickens' son, the late Sir Henry Dickens and his daughter, Mrs. Perugini, the painter, the trustees of the British Museum agreed not to make the letters public during their lifetime.

The recent death of Sir Henry Dickens, the last survivor, releases the trustees from their promise.

Even those persons who have the closest interest in Charles Dickens' life have no idea of the secrets which prompted the Dickens family to make such an unusual request about the letters.

"LIFE OF CHRIST."

"It will be some weeks before the letters can be taken from the iron box in which they have been kept and examined," M. Bell told a "News-Chronicle" reporter, and, as I have not yet read the letters, I cannot say whether they will throw important light on Dickens's domestic life or not.

"So far as I know nobody living has seen them.

"There is no question of the letters being published, but they will be available for readers at the Museum."

It is now likely that a hitherto unpublished work by Dickens, a "Life of Christ," written for his children will shortly be available for publication.

Sir Henry Dickens, regarding it as too personal a gift to be made public, refused to allow the manuscript out of his hands, but he stated that he had no objection to its being published after his death.

Urdu Books For Children

1. "Bachchon-Ki-Kitab", (Book for Children). By Hamid Ali, B A, L T. Price Ans. 4.
2. "Islami - Tarikh - ki - Sachchi Kahanian". (True Stories from Islamic History) Part I and Part II By Moulvi Mahomed Hussain Saheb, Mahvi Luckhnawi. Prices As. 4 & Price Ans. 5.
3. "Bachchon-ki-Nazmen". (Poem for Children) Compiled by Saeed Ansari, B A (Jamia). 5 As.
4. "Talimi Khel" (Educational games). By Mahomed Abdul Qadir Mudholi. Price Ans. 6.
5. "Arkan-i-Islam." (Principles of Islam). Compiled by Jamia Millia. Price Ans. 2.

All these books have been compiled at at the instance of, and published by the Jamia Millia (National Muslim University), Karol Bagh. Delhi. They have been written in sample and attractive style and they should be in the hands of every Urdu knowing child.

"I wish you hadn't made me dress up," said hubby, as they were speeding to the theatre in the taxi.

"Nonsense, dear," she replied, "you look splendid in your evening dress."

"Still, all the same, I wish I hadn't" he returned.

"Well, I never saw such a man," she said sharply!

"Anyway, I think we ought to turn back home," he went on.

"Don't be stupid, we're late already," she snapped.

"All the same——" he began.

"What is the trouble, Henry?" she barked.

"I've just remembered that I've left the tickets in my brown suit," he replied.

TO MEN!
If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.
Prof. H. S. Gambers,
Consulting Sexologist.
AMRITSAR.

Free Art In Western India—Town Hall Exhibition — Paintings, Sculpture And Photography—Reveal New Outlook—Mahen-Jo-Daro—Excavations And Antiquities—India House.

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Annual Exhibition, arranged by the Bombay Art Society, and opened on Monday, marks a stage in the evolution of modern Art in India, that is important for more than one reason. Mr. R. B. Ewbank, when he referred in his speech, as President of the Society, to its importance in regard to the forthcoming exhibition, in autumn of Modern Indian Art in London, referred rightly to one of the reasons. There are other reasons as well. Art in Western India is beginning to shake off its fetters. It reveals a new outlook, recovers its old yet new vision. The outlook is, decidedly, the outcome of over a decade of the daily discussion and controversies, not seldom forced, that have helped to educate, both the artist and the public in Western India. The increasing attention, which the Presidency has been daily giving to questions of art, painting, sculpture, architecture, art-crafts, music or dancing the cinema or theatre reform have inevitably focussed the interest of all honestly interested in the evolution of modern Indian art. The new vision and the unfettered artist are both seen in the exhibition at the Town Hall. Art asserts its independence despite the routine rules, restrictions and rewards of the Society.

THOUGHTFUL ARRANGEMENT.

The arrangement, as shown, particularly on Screens 16 and 17 or 6 and 8, is more thoughtful than the routine arrangement shown during previous years. The effort has been made. And, it is recognised. But it is less determined and less intelligent than it should be. And, one cannot escape its comparision with the arrangement, for example, of the Camera Pictorialists. They had used the same Hall and the same screens. But they had planned the exhibition, planned it intelligently. The present exhibition is still encumbered with landscapes and "Still Life," mostly indifferent, not seldom bad and only on occasions good. It is true that the older generation of artists seemed to be strong in landscapes. But their arrangement suggests that the strength consists in quantity rather than in quality. There is, moreover, no conceivable reason why the juvenile section and innane embroideries usurp the space which could be utilised for more serious purposes. The Bombay Art Society, if it desires that its annual exhibitions should acquire dignity and artistic status, must outgrow the childish predilections. It is absurdly grotesque for a leading art society of the Presidency.

THOMAS AND CHIMULKAR.

The "Flight Into Egypt," and "At the Foot of the Cross," by A. D. Thomas, the Lucknow Artist, and the "Spirit of Art" and "Light of Love," by M. G. Chimulkar indicate their common skill in line. But the lines of Thomas are more expressive and accentuate the beauty of form, whereas the lines of Chimulkar

"Help The Blind," By B. V. Talim

are rigid and tone down the beauty of form. The imaginative qualities discerned in Chumalkar's work tend towards decorative harshness

PICTURES FROM PICTURES.

Bhanu Smart, Amrit Vin, Yusuf Merchant in "Abhisarika," "Puraeva And Uravashi," and "Birthday Present" show the facile tendency of pictures "revived" from pictures.

Y.K. Shukla's "Love Gossip" and "Labourers" by Angelic Fonseca are pictures, honestly visualised and felt, in their significant environment.

BIDWELL, PETIT, SOLEGAONKAR.

Mrs. P. Bidwell's "Water Colour," Miss R.D. Petit's "Seen at Sipi Fair," Mr. D. S. Patkar's "Grinding" and G.M. Solegaonkar's "Love's Pilgrimage," show the variety of values between direct statement and preoccupation with ingenuities of style. Mrs. Bidwell's "Water Colour" and D. S. Patkar's "Grinding" are direct unaffected statements. Mrs. Bidwell has given clear artistic interpretation to her statement. Miss R.D. Petit is, obviously, aiming at versatality, which, with rare exceptions, leads to indecisiveness. For example, her "Thakur Belles," show a photographic finish and prettiness which could not be expected from one who shows distinct qualities of imagination in "Seen at Sipi Fair." She should penetrate beyond the superficialities of "styles." Mr. Solegaonkar in the "Love's Pilgrimage," has recorded a new enterprise in decorative line and colour. He has almost, not altogether, subordinated style to his creative ambition. Miss Siodia's "Life Goblet" is equally praiseworthy.

GONDHALEKAR. PARIKH, SAMPAT.

Gondhalekar's "Devotion Divided," Rasik Parikh's "Secret," "Mangal Kalash," and "Nazoomi," M.G. Sampat's 'Country Life" and "Sufferance—Bandaged Eyes" are unchallengeable evidence of unfettered art. Their paintings assert the independence of art, its inspiration from life and environment of the country, its honesty of vision and purpose. The confident simplicity of colour and composition, observable in Gondhalekar's painting. Sampat's rich and warm colour tones and contrasts and Parikh's narrative lines and expressive compositions usher in the new era in Western India, the new conditions in Western India, which ensures and would ensure to the younger generation of artists the free vision and workmanship, which alone could immortalise the imperishable beauty of this country and its unmeasured artistic wealth.

SOME LANDSCAPES.

S.L. Haldankar's "Sai Bridge," V.R. Ambrekar's "Rainy Day," J. B. Pathare's "Goods Shed," Bedkar's "Blind Beggar," "Morning Chowpatty," by M.K. Parandekar, "A Wayside Kitchen," by R. C. Dhage, "Nature Bathes," by H.G. Shirsat, "The Cave at Elephanta" by P.G. Sirur, are some of the noteworthy landscapes. But "At Rest," by G.S. Haldankar, "The Dropping Mountain," by Syt. Godbole, "East Coast" by Mrs. O. V. Hansad, "The Marble Balcony Agra" by G.M. Solegaonkar, "Morning at Field" by Ratan Batia, "Untouchable Quarters" by Y.K. Sukla and "In Konkan" by Bendre, and "At the Well" by R. C. Dhage are exceptionally good.

PAINTINGS IN OILS.

Miss L. Fernandez's "First Sorrow," N.R. Sirdesai's "Head of a Ghai," G.S. Haldankar's "In A Cosy Corner," S. D. Chawda's "How Do You Like It" mark more than the average distinction. But N.S. Bendre's "Vagabond," A.P. D'Cruz's "Portrait From Life," A.A. Bhonsle's "Mother And Child" and Miss M. Henderson's "In the Realms of Gold" decidedly enrich the exhibition. There is virility in Bendre's "Vagabond" and confident boldness in Mr. Bhonsle's composition. D'Cruz's portrait is unquestionably indicative of artistic skill. Miss Henderson's picture is in a softer key.

BLACK AND WHITE—ETCHINGS.

Andela D. Fonseca's "Portrait of Dr. A.N. Tagore," "Pet" by I. C. Parikh, "In Tune with the Infinite," by B.G. Godbole, "Pen and Ink Work" by M.G. Sampat, and "Attack" by S.N. Chamkur in "black and white," "Home Industry" by V.G. Kulkarni and "Pals" by M.V. Kenkre as pastels, the etchings "Sunday" by Lt.-Col. Tucker, "Cliff Cottage" and "Ambrel and Border" by Mrs. Phillip Bidwell could be easily detected by their artistic values.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

In the Architectural Section the measured drawings of Nana Fadnavis' Residence at Menavli, by D.R. Chowdhuri, the Ganges Ghat, Pichola Lake, Udaipur, by K.A. Dhondy and the design for a residence by Karanjgaonkar are noticeable.

VITAL SCULPTURE.

The section assigned to sculpture is, like the section of landscapes, crowded. Quantity crowds out here, as in the other section, quality. But Syt. Karmarkar's "Motherhood" and "Waghri Beauty" and Syt. B.V. Talim's "Help the Blind" are redeeming exceptions. Syt. Karmarkar's handicraft has gone very far from academic obsessions. He has, particularly in "Waghri Beauty" dared to give expression to beauty that is Indian, beauty unknown and unseen by pundits and priests of the "revived" orthodoxy in India. Mr. Talim's "Telp the Blind" is similarly, a leaf from life. The old man's hand outstretched as it were to the dark and vast callousness of the world and the pitiable helplessness and frightened innocence of his child communicate feelings, old and unfathomable as humanity. Syt. Pansare's "Dear Dad" is an example of refreshing integrity in art, vital restraint and sincerity.

ENJOYED MOST OF ALL.

H.E. the Governor, who opened the exhibition naturally "enjoyed most of all" the "Oriental Section." He was agreeably surprised at "the extraordinarily high level of the work" he saw at the exhibition. And, he recommended the Indian artists and painters to "specialise as much as possible in that direction." For India had "immense beauty" and possibilities of art not "over-run" like other aspects of art outside.

SERVICE TO ART.

To encourage Indian Art was, he believed, to render "very great service to art as a whole." He regretted that there were only two poster-designs. That was a branch of art that required to be, he added, "encouraged by the authorities and by the teachers,

(Continued on page 15.)

"Love Gossips" By Y. K. Shukla.

Life Environment In Education

The Creative Impulse Of The Child

Srimati Vyas who recently returned from an extensive educational tour in Europe interviewed about the environment of the Continental schools observed:—

Disciplined liberty is one of the striking things I saw. As you go to the schools, you find children free, happy and expressive, but nothing is aimless about their movements. The children in the schools seem to be definite about their activities—movements. They seem to be purposeful. All the activities of the school are planned towards some definite aim, taking into consideration children's interest, hobbies, intelligence and physical and mental development.

NO GULF BETWEEN HOME AND SCHOOL.

The school is so equipped and the work is so planned that you find in children an inward urge or necessity to do something which is natural and which gives them purposeful self-expression, e.g., when the time comes for food—when they are hungry—they clear up their work-room, put away their things, quietly arrange them somewhere on sides ing out of class-rooms or schools in a most chaotic way as they do in our schools in India. This chaotic rushing out shows that they come out of work which has not interested them, which was not work and play to them, and which had no relation to their natural instincts.

AESTHETIC ENVIRONMENT IMPROVISED.

One more thing which you cannot help observing in some of these advanced schools in Europe is the situation of the school, the open space roundabout for games and free activities and the equipment of the class and the subject rooms. Our schools here, as a rule, are bare skeletons, with bare dirty walls and have no compound. There is no aesthetic or scientific educational environment for the children, which is an effective educative factor. When we think of school equipment or educational material, we always think of ready-made things and therefore in terms of money. The school teachers in Europe believe more in improvising material, taking the help of school children wherever possible. The school artist with the help of

Srimati Sarojini Vyas who recently returned from an educational tour in Europe.

because every thing is neatly and orderly arranged. They lay the table and help themselves and others. Thus they naturally develop in them a sense of order, a sense of responsibility and a sense of consideration. They thus grow: You see that these children have started living a real life.

NOT READY-MADE.

As children go to school they seem to be going from one home to the other. They do not go to anything 'ready-made. They go to an environment from where they create their own individual and teem environment. The children find the possibilities to act in the environment which is rich with the motives of the activities. For instance, as the children come to the school, they naturally pass through the cloak-room the arrangement of which naturally invites them to take off their coats and put them in proper places. They change their shoes and polish the dirty ones. Further they start washing and cleaning hands and nails polish tables, vases, clean floor, arrange flowers, spread mats and arrange furniture. Thus they start living a real life in an environment which is partly created by themselves.

It is somehow natural and taken for granted that children as they prepare their environment for the day's work, wind up at the end of the day. They put back things in order in their proper places. That shows the growth of their inward order and concentration. There is no rush-

his art children decorates the school, arranges pictures, etc. and most of these pictures are the children's or artist's works or are presents from parents and past students.

There are schools like Bedales in England which have their pottery, carpentary, printing, weaving, painting, tailoring departments and the school is equipped and furnished by its own products.

PREPARE FOR LIFE.

Parents are really interested in their children and spend as much as possible by way of sending them to a proper school and giving them the required materials. When they send their children to schools, they choose one of the many and therefore know exactly what that school stands for and what they are expected to do for the school and for the children by way of co-operation. The parents prepare the children's mode of living at home which will be in harmony with the school.

Parents are in touch with the latest developments in education and therefore are prepared to send their children to schools which make some experiments in education. They trust the school authorities in their work and not that they do not interfere, but they try to understand the working of the school with a view to give co-operation.

We often hear parents saying that their aim is to prepare their children for life, and they realise that only academic or technical training is not sufficient in pre-

(Continued in column 4)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

paring children for life. They know that however good their mental equipment, children will never make a success of life as adults, unless they are prepared for life. The parents, therefore, do not think that the success of their children's education lies only in seeing them in higher classes year after year. They are prepared to understand that a child who is good at hand-work may do well in that subject even at the expense of others; they are prepared to understand the child's aptitude for the work and are willing to let the child go along his temperamental line of work. The teachers therefore can freely help the children along their own line of work.

The parents and teachers meet to understand the children and to understand the mutual difficulties. The parents readily supply all the necessary information to the school authorities with regard to the child's early life, illness, habits, parentage, heredity, etc.

INSPECTORS STUDY.

We sometimes wonder why and how these special schools in Europe thrive and prosper? The answer lies not only in the co-operation of the parents, but on the encouragement and appreciation of the state. Here in India, not only the schools are not encouraged by the Government Educational Authorities to make any experiments or to do anything new out of the established routine of the ages, but are definitely threatened with the withdrawals of recognition and the financial grants (if any is given!). In Europe the State encourages all such private educational experiments and enterprises, gives them special financial grants and watches for their growth and results some of which they try to introduce in their State schools in due course of time. The Educational Inspectors visit such advanced schools, more with a view to study them, to understand them and to help them with their suggestions than to make haphazard destructive criticism.

THE CHILD'S FUTURE.

The school do not aim at giving mere instructions in three R's or at helping the children to pass the University Examinations. They want to prepare children for life. They try to understand the children's temperaments and aptitudes, likes and dislikes, hobbies and various interests by coming in contact with in a most natural way out of the class rooms, on play grounds, in dining rooms, in dances, in libraries and in school work-shops, such as, carpentry, weaving, etc. They initiate the child in work that suits him even from the point of view of the child's future career.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

As you visit these schools, you see that no child looks upon the manual work as something below his dignity. He looks upon all work as part of his daily life and activity. He naturally takes to cleaning, polishing, dusting, etc. Children are very happy in preparing fields for games and sports, which means all kinds of manual labour. The natural working of the school and the attitude and the actual work of teacher create the sense of dignity of labour in children.

As a result of this free scope given to the aptitudes of children and of the appreciation of the proper place of labour, the children discover their vocations even deciding their respective future careers. Comparatively few children care merely to pass University Examinations."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Jane: "Jim's so original. He says things to me that nobody else would dream of saying."

Jill: "What's he been up to now—asking you to marry him?"

* * * *

Boarder: "This egg is bad."

Landlady: "Well, what you expect when you come down so late to breakfast?"

* * * *

Cautious lady (buying a fur coat): "Can I wear this coat in the rain without hurting it?"

Furrier: "Madam, did you ever see a squirrel carry an umbrella?"

* * * *

Professor: "What is steam?"

Student: "Water in a high state of perspiration.'

* * * *

Hubby "Why do you feed every tramp that comes along? They never do anything in return."

Wifey: "Well, it's a relief now and then to give a man a meal and not have him find fault with everything."

* * * *

"That statement, ladies and gentlemen, is an infamous canard."

Voice: "What is a canard?"

"A canard, sir, is something one canardly believe."

* * * *

Toonerville—Passenger: "Is this train ever on time?"

"Sir," replied the guard, "we never worry about her being on time. We're satisfied if she's always on the rails."

* * * *

Lovely Rural Spot—Visiting autoist: "No doubt you get many visitors here seeking peace and beauty?"

"Aw, no," answered the local inhabitant, "Most of the ones I meet are seeking hot dogs and gasoline."

* * * *

"Can any boy tell me the three foots required to keep the body in health?" asked the lecturer.

"Yer breakfast, yer dinner, and yer supper," replied a healthy looking youngster.

* * * *

Jill: "Why do you keep looking at your trousers?"

Jack: "I don't like them."

Jill: "Why? They fit like gloves."

Jack: "That's just why I don't like them I want them to fit like pants."

* * * *

Farmer Brown: "What did your son learn at college?"

Farmer Green: "Wal, he hadn't been home long before he showed me how to open bottles with a half dollar."

* * * *

Vernon: "Granma, if I was invited out to dinner somewhere, should I eat my pie with a fork?"

Grandma: "Certainly, Vernon."

Vernon: "You haven't got a piece of pie around the house that I coud practice on, have you, Gran'ma?"

"Have you heard Signor Basso? A great virtuoso!"

"I'm not interested in his character. Can he sing?"

* * * *

"Why, Jimmie," exclaimed a mother to her five-year-old hopeful, "aren't you ashamed to call your Auntie a dumb-bell? Go to her at once and tell her you are sorry."

"Auntie," said the little man, "I'm awfully sorry you're a dumb-bell."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

The pretty restaurant cashier applied for a holiday.

"I must recuperate," she said. "My beauty is beginning to fade."

"Indeed?" said the proprietor. "What makes you think so?"

"I notice the men are beginning to count their change."

* * * *

Doctor: "How are your broken ribs getting on?"

Patient: "Fine, doctor, fine. But I've had a stitch in my side all day."

Doctor: "Excellent. That shows that the bones are knitting."

* * * *

Magistate: "You say your husband attacked you first, striking you to the ground. What happened then?"

"Well, sir, he stood there singing 'Go to Sleep, My Baby,' so I ups and 'its 'im with a bottle and sung 'Meet Me in My Dreams Tonight, Luv.'"

* * * *

An R.A. stopped one day to be humorous at the expense of a pavement artist.

"What on earth is this supposed to be?" he asked, indicating what appeared to be a fish.

"A salmon, sir," answered the street artist.

"But have you ever seen a salmon?"

"No, sir," the man smiled. "But I believe that quite a number of Academy artists paint angels."

* * * *

Pat was obviously very pleased with life when he met Mike.

"Well," said his friend, "how do you like your new job?"

"It's the foinest I've ever known," declared Pat.

"And what do you have to do?" asked Mike.

"I've nothing at all to do," said the other. "I just carries a load of bricks up the ladder to the brick-layer, and he does all the work."

* * * *

The kind-hearted man, hearing a dog howling mournfully, decided to investigate. He found the dog sitting calmly upon its haunches but still emitting agonized yelps.

"What ails your dog?" he asked the owner.

"Oh, he's just lazy," replied the latter.

"But laziness wouldn't make a dog howl," exclaimed the other.

"Yes, but that dog's sitting on a thistle," explained the owner.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

"Here, boy," said the wealthy motorist, "I want some petrol, and please get a move on! You'll never get anywhere in the world unless you push. Push is essential. When I was young I pushed, and that got me where I am."

"Well, guv'nor," replied the boy, "we ain't got a drop of petrol in the place, so I reckon you'll have to push again!"

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

"Is this a healthy town?" asked the newly arrived invalid.

"I should say so," answered the native. "When I came here I hadn't the strength to utter a word; I had scarcely a hair on my head; I couldn't walk across the room; and had to be lifted from my bed."

"You give me hope. How long have you been here?"

"I was born here."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

A very smart sports car, driven by an elegantly dressed young man was speeding through a Surrey lane. Presently he reduced speed as he approached a cross road and looked about for a sign post. Finding no help in this direction, he turned and shouted to a passing laborer.

"Leatherhead?" he inquired.

"And fishface to you," came the prompt reply.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Mr. Jones was interviewing applicants for the post of gardener. The one before him did not look promising, but Mr. Jones thought he would give him a fair chance.

"How long were you in your last place?" he asked.

"A month, guv'nor."

"Eh? That's not long. And the place before that?"

"Three month, guv'nor."

"That's better. And the time before that?"

"There weren't no time before that, guv'nor. I got off with a fine."

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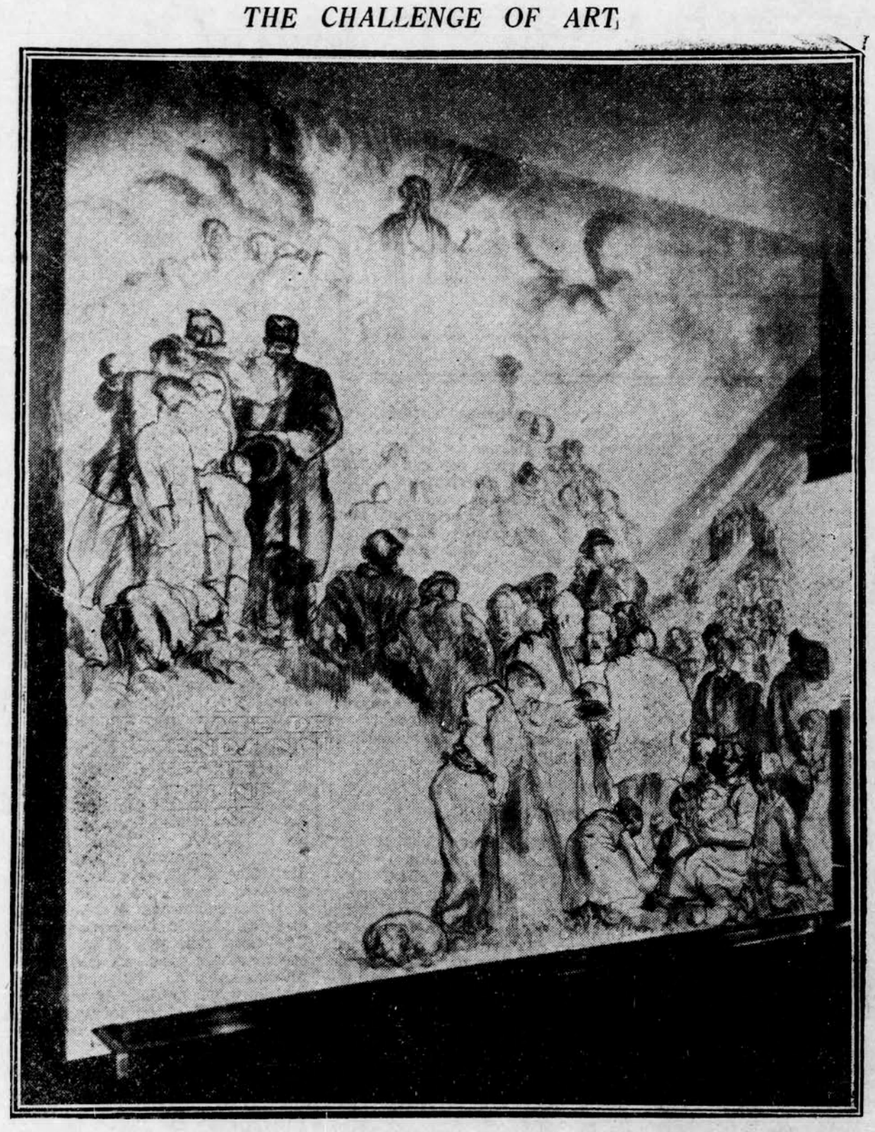
THE CHALLENGE OF ART



The Murals, which adorn the walls of the Great Hall of the RCA building, the main unit of Rockefeller center here, seem to be the "stormy petrels" of the art world. Here is the latest one to cause commotion among art critics, connoiseurs, critics, and just plain folks. It is one of four from the brush of the English Muralist Frank Brangwyn; and the point which stirred the discord is the fact that Christ, the saviour, was painted leading humankind, and the back of the divine figure is what the spectator sees. It will be remembered that the previous mural controversy at this building, was one that involved only the artist, and the builders; and that over the inclusion of the figure of the late Nikolai Lenin by Diego Rivera in one of his paining. The Brangwyn paintings are each approximately 25 feet wide, and 17 feet high and are designed to show the three great dynamic periods in man's conquest of the physical world, and to suggest the nature of his ultimate destiny. They were painted in the Artist's studio in Ditchling, Sussex, England. On this one, the inscription is:—"Man's ultimate destiny depends not on whether he can learn new lessons, or make new discoveries and conquests, but whether he is willing to accept the lessons taught him close to two thousand years ago."

Lighting Problem Through Ages

Man's Attempts Since Dawn Of History At Conquest Of Darkness Reviewed

Mankind's conquest of darkness has been a slow and stumbling process through the ages. Only in comparatively recent times has the problem of lighting met anything like an adequate solution.

Even the candle, according to Dr. Walter S. Hough, famous historian of homely human institutions and curator of anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, is a comparatively late invention. Dr. Hough has recently assembled primitive lighting devices from all over the earth revealing many curious ways of making light, says the "Literary Digest."

Not many years ago the favourite torch or lamp of the Shetland Islanders was the fat body of the stormy petrel. This bird is small but excessively fat. The custom was to thrust the wick down the dead bird's throat, apply a light, and thus produce a feeble illumination.

The bodies of the great auk, extinct birds of the North Atlantic, were also sometimes used for fuel and incidentally for light. The ancient Danes employed a wick of moss, one end of which was buried in the stomach of the great penguin, which is laden with fat.

FISH TO YIELD LIGHT

Fat fish were also used to yield light. A striking instance is that of the candlefish, an excessively fat, salmonlike fish of the northwest coast of North America. The custom was to place a dried candlefish in the cleft of a split stick and apply a light. Penobscot Indians of Maine pursued the same method with suckers taken from the river. The tail of the dogfish was cut into strips and burned for light off the banks of Newfoundland by fishermen. The muttonfish, which was captured off the coast of New Zealand, was used as a torch.

In Europe, and also in Virginia, the use of the taper was common before the introduction of the candle. European torch-makers found that rope imbued with wax, resin or tar formed a rigid tho crude torch, which the English called a "link."

Torches of various kinds were also used in North America even before the coming of the whites. The bark of the Mexican candle-tree, naturally so waxy that a small piece will give a good temporary light, has been much prozed as torch material, probably from ancient times.

The most valuable torchwood in the earlier stages of culture, and persisting even to modern times, is derived from coniferous trees. Known in Virginia as "lightwood," fat or heart pine was formerly burned in a pan stuck into the side of the fireplace in the kitchen of the betterclass families. Even to-day it is used for light in some sections.

Dr. Hough's collection also includes many kinds of primitive oil lamps, made from clay, shells and other material, and lanterns in which fireflies were imprisoned to produce light.

PARIS FACED WITH STUDENT CRISIS

Larger Numbers Attending Great Schools But Jobs Still Diminishing

Paris is faced with a students' crisis. The Quartier Latin has closed those halcyon days of lighthearted Bonemians and the students crowd to the great schools in ever-increasing numbers, but as the students increase jobs diminish.

Examinations are made more difficult, newspapers hold investigations, the authorities issue warnings, but still the students come and still the problem grows. Five hundred of those who graduated in science in 1932 are unable to find a job. In arts 767 are still unemployed.

"Sometimes," writes Claude Belanger, general secretary of the Unions Nationale des Students de France, "a medical doctor is engaged at 15 francs a day selling pharmaceutical preparations. But most of them remain without work with nothing in their pockets but a piece of parchment." The position of the art students is, if anything, worse.

Urgent action is advocated. Reorganization of the medical and legal professions is urged. It is suggested that from the period of the elementary school the child's special aptitudes should be studied and the best advice afforded on the choice of a career.

THE LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR

Lower Fares And Prices Of Admission

Prices of admission and almost all other charges in connection with the Leipzig Spring Fair, which will be held from Sunday March 4 to Sunday, March 11, will be considerably reduced.

The German State Railways are also co-operating with the Fair authorities in granting a 33 1/3 per cent reduction from regular fare to visitors from abroad. The same reduction will be available to visitors for four round trips by rail to any point and for any distance desired. Tickets for such round trips will not be limited as to time.

WORLD'S LARGEST CHRISTMAS PARTY?

Some 20,000 people, composed of officials and employees of the German State Railways and their families, have just enjoyed a Christmas party in the vast "Sportpalast." All grades among the 685,000 employees were represented and class distinctions were eliminated as far as possible. Entertainment was provided by a presentation of a Christmas Play "The Sign of the Cross" in which some 1,000 performers took part. The famous Berlin Symphony Orchestra co-operated.

All proceeds of the gathering, which is thought to have been the largest Christmas party in the world, went to the Winter Relief Fund.

MOTOR RACING ON FROZEN LAKE.

The German Automobile Club (DDAC is handling arrangements for the first time of the popular International Motor Races on the frozen Titisee. The meeting, at which aeroplanes, racing cars and motor-cycles will race against each other, will be held on February 4th. It is hoped that British drivers will compete.

MEMORIAL TABLETS OF ROCK SALT.

Carved tablets of rock salt will be placed on the walls of a hall erected at Stassfurt by the management of the Stassburg Salt Mines, near Magdeburg, Prussia, in memory of employees killed in mining accidents and of those who fell in the war. They will be illuminated from behind.

This departure follows a movement in Germany to bake such matters have a deeper significance. Some months ago Beuthen, Upper Silesia, made a memorial to dead coal miners from a vast block of coal.

AN IMPERIAL CROWN

Worn On Top Of State Helmet

Surprisingly enough only one Imperial Crown from the days of the Holy Roman Empire is in existence in Germany to-day and that one is made of iron. It is in the Maximilian Museum at Augsburg, near Munich, and was made to the order of the Emperor Charles V for his coronation in Bologna in 1530.

When worn by the Emperor it must have created a peculiar appearance for it did not rest directly on his head but balanced precariously on top of his state helmet which he wore on all formal occasions.

The Emperor's state armour, which he wore with the crown, is in the "Armeria" in Madrid. It is thought to have been surreptitiously sold some 80 years ago by a municipal employee.

GERMAN CAPTAINS'S RECORD.

If Captain Kruse of the Hamburg-America steamship "New York had been travelling between earth and noon in his 43 years as sailor instead of between different seaports, he would have have made the round-trip seven times. His logbook shows that he has covered with various ships more than 1,500,000 nautical miles or almost 1,700,000 geographical miles.

Captain Kruse is a comodore of the Hamburg America Line of which his "New York" is flagship. He is still in active service adding more miles to his record monthly.

The foreman reported that the jury was unable to agree upon a verdict. The judge reproved them, saying that case was a very clear one, and remanded them to the jury room for further deliberation.

"And if you don't reach an agreement before evening," the judge added, "I will have twelve suppers sent in to you."

"May it please your honor," spoke up the foreman, "you had better make it eleven suppers and one bundle of hay."

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NEXT WAR-- A TAME AFFAIR !

Armies Will Be Paralysed Before They Have Begun Mobilisation.

Fearful of war, all Europe today is wondering, "What will the next war be like?"

Captain B. H. Liddell Hart, one of the world's foremost military historians and strategists, says nearly everyone has the wrong idea about it. The next war, he believes, will be tame compared with the last, writes the United Press correspondent from London in the "Philippines Herald."

Armies will be paralyzed almost before they have begun to mobilize. If they did succeed in meeting, they would have to entrench quickly as the alternative to suicide. Attack by land forces will be so difficult that it will become almost impossible. Warring nations will either be made helpless at the outset or stalemated so promptly that it will be useless to pursue the war.

Europe's general staff, according to Captain Liddell Hart, have learned comparatively little from the last war. They still believe in the effectiveness of mass movements, and think that the larger their armies are, the more powerful will they be. This "mere tonnage of man power" in the British strategist's opinion, will avail European nations little in the next war.

"The fallacy of the theory of mass was exposed a generation ago by the mechanical progress which made one man, sitting behind a machine gun, the superior of a hundred, or even a thousand, who were advancing against him on foot with rifle and bayonet," he says.

"Machine-guns of every kind have multiplied everywhere since the last war, increasing the already overwhelming advantage of defensive forces on land. In contrast, artillery has decreased in proportion. That perhaps matters little, because at its utmost the larger gun was an inefficient and uneconomic machine-gun destroyer.

"Advancing armies will be foredoomed to failure. Gas, particularly mustard-gas, will increase the helplessness of large armies. Their very size will endanger themselves more than the foe. The larger they are, the easier they will be to paralyze by air attack on their assembly positions and routes, on their road and rail communications, on their supply and munition centers.

"Thus it is doubtful whether the armies would ever come to the point of sighting each other; whether they would come within reach of the battlefield."

GENERAL STRIKE LIKELY

More likely, believes Liddell Hart, air forces will strike in the first hour of the next war before mobilization has begun. The power to make war will be crippled at its source. The air attacks will not be directed at the civilian population, he says, but at "basic" targets—munition factories, power centers, ports and aircdromes.

"The nation with the largest air force will have an evident advantage, he adds. "Yet the value of mere quantity is apt to be overestimated in the air as on land. Technical efficiency will count for more than numbers. Even more will depend on intelligent direction of air strokes and the amplitude of the enemy's targets.

"At present the nations with the biggest air forces tend to maintain the biggest armies and the biggest armament establishment. That makes them more susceptible to paralysis. The very weakness of one country in comparison with another may, if not too pronounced, retrieve the balance of strength—by reducing the target open to the enemy."

The intricate mobilization machinery of a modern "horde army" is the easiest thing in the world, explains Liddell Hart, to throw out of gear. The centralisation of water, light, heat and power supplies all make dislocation easier and paralysis more certain.

Within a few days of the outbreak of war the warring nations may be in the grip of a general strike far more complete than the most belligerent trade unionists have ever conceived," he says. "It will be a super-general strike of untended production.

"The effects may not be wholly ill. By paralyzing action, they may give a chance for passions to cool and folly to be realized. Then the restoration of peace might be purchased far more cheaply thn by the exhaustion of a four-year war of attrition like the last."

Nudist Colony Holds Wedding

Everybody, Including Minister, Wears Only "Birth-day Suit"

An unusual wedding ceremony took place recently at the "Elysia" nudist colony, near Lake Elsinore, California. The entire wedding party, including the bridesmaids, best man and Minister, wore only their birthday suits." A local correspondent describes the wedding as follows in the Phillippines "Herald":

The nudist wedding Susie Wise and Jim Goodman, reported to have taken place in the nudist colony near here, presented a complication to-day.

There's no law in California against being married without clothes, but the law still requires a marriage license, even if the bridegroom hasn't any pocket to carry it in.

Riverside county records showed to-day that on October 25 Susie and Jim filed a notice of intention to wed, but that the license was never called for.

No license had been issued in Orange county. The nudist colony is in a sylvan valley seven and a half miles southwest of Lake Elsinore in Riverside county.

The newlyweds were said to have left for San Francisco on a honey-moon trip—more conventionally clothed than during the ceremony.

The bridal couple, the minister, the Rev. Clarke Irvine, and all the guests were completely nude at the time of the ceremony, it was reported. The auburn-haired and pretty bride held a large bouquet of wild flowers and ferns. After the ceremony she wore a diamond ring.

A few of the women guests wore slippers—nothing more.

The bridegroom had a tawny skin. He has been a member of the colonly for four months, the bride for three months.

When he emerged from his bungalow, the groom was joined by the "skipper," the Rev. Irvine, minister of the Temple of Nature Church.

When the bride emerged from her bungalow she was not yet nude. She wore a kimono, which she doffed before the ceremony.

The bride's maid, Constance Allen, a beautiful blonde, whose flaxen hair played about her in the wind, took her place to the right of the bride. The bridegroom's attendant, James Mack, stood at the left of Jim Goodman.

"We are gathered here in the sight of God," intoned the Rev. Irvine as he opened his Bible.

"We are in God's temple here among these beautiful hills. It is not necessary for us to be encompassed by stone walls; leaden windows—and clothes.

"The light of body is the light of the eye," the minister continued, reading from the eleventh chapter of St. Luke. 'Therefore, when thine eye is single, thine whole body is also full of light. But when thine eye is evil, thy body, is also full of darkness."

Without exacting the promises to "love and obey," the Rev. Irvine pronounced the young couple man and wife. The bride and groom embraced and kissed. But with almost, unnatural formality, none of the guests kissed the bride. There was no levity.

"I married this way because I like the simplicity and freedom," she said. Her husband agreed. "I'm nudist," he said, "because I like to take off the stiff uniform I wear and come out here and romp around over the week-end."

ALCOHOL V. COFFEE

Scientists Study Their Opposite Effects On Human System

How to drink liquor and stay sober, and a way to get two separate "jags" out of one round of drinks were described by a psychologist before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

They were incidental results of new experiments on the effects of alcohol and coffee on the human body, conducted, at Cornell University by Dr. A. L. Winsor and Dr. E. I. Strongin, says the Associated Press Science correspondent writing from Cambridge (Massachussetts).

The experimentors confirmed the old belief that drinking black coffee is a good way to recover from effects of drinking liquor, and made the new discovery that alcohol and coffee have an antagonistic effect against each other in the body. Taken together, alcohol and coffee have a tendency to "cancel out" each other's leaving the drinker about where he started.

The tests showed also why one cocktail before eating and coffee afterward may aid digestion, and why drinkers are thirsty for water after a number of alcoholic drinks.

The reason was, the scientists found, that alcohol stimulated the flow of saliva from the parotid gland, situated in front of the ear, while a drinker is sipping his drink, but greatly reduces the saliva flow as soon as it enters his blood. The saliva flow is most greatly reduced 45 minutes after drinking the liquor.

Coffee on the other hand increases the flow of saliva, both while being swallowed and when the caffeine enters the blood about 14 minutes later.

But when liquor and coffee are taken together, the tests showed, the coffee's effect offsets that of the alcohol, and the saliva flow is normal. The saliva flow was measured by collecting it through a suction disc placed over the duct through which entered the drinker's mouth.

How alcohol and coffee change a drinker's steadiness and co-ordination between hand and eye, was measured by having him keep an electric light focussed on a moving photo-electric cell during the tests. Whenever he failed to keep the light on the cell an automatic record was made, and he was credited with three errors for every second the light was off the cell.

These tests showed that drinking alcohol increased errors from two per minute up to 25, and this unsteadiness continued for two hours. When a sober man drank coffee, however, his co-ordination was actually improved by it. When a man drank liquor and then coffee immediately afterward, his co-ordination first dropped off as a result of the liquor and then improved when the coffee took, effect, returning nearly to normal.

But the effect of the coffee wore off first, and then the intoxicating effects of the liquor reappeared after being held in check by the coffee.

The same effect was produced on the saliva flow when coffee was drunk immediately after alcohol. The alcohol stopped the flow, then the coffee started it again, but when the coffee's effect disappeared before that of the alcohol, the saliva flow was stopped again.

New Source Of Evolution

Sun's Ultra-Violet Power Found Capable Of Causing "Mutations"

The ultra-violet light which tans a girl's cheek is also capable of causing the "mutations" which are one of the sources of evolution. "Mutations" are hereditary changes by which new types of men and new species of animals and plants come into existence.

Announcement of experiments verifying this power in the rays was made at Rice Institute through publication in "Science," the official journal of American scientists, says an Associated Press report from Houston, Texas.

The experiments indicated that sunshine itself is possibly rarely or never the direct source of rays which produce mutations, the alterations in tiny, living practices known as genes, which control heredity of everything that lives.

The sun's ultra-violet is screened by the "tissues" of human beings, plants and animals from reaching the genes which lie buried in the hearts of body cells. But there is another source of ultra-violet which appears to originate in the cells themselves and which can apparently readily strike genes with its rays.

This body ultra-violet is named "mitogenetic" rays, and is a recent discovery of science. At first its existence was disputed, but lately definite evidence of the existence of these queer invisible rays has been piling up in numerous laboratories. They have been detected streaming from human eyes, noses and most parts of the body. Frequently their source has been traced to ill health.

At Rice Institute Edgar Altenburg placed developing eggs of the yeast fly, drosophila, under ultra-violet rays from a quartz mercury Arc lamp for three to four minutes.

Ordinarily the tissue covering of these eggs protects them from ultra-violet rays from the outside. But at a certain period in development the genes in this egg are collected at one end, and very thinly shielded.

It was during this period that Dr. Altenburg turned on the ultra-violet rays. The result was an increase of about 10 per cent in mutations—in cells whose heredity had been altered.

These ultra-violet rays are not the only natural force now known to induce the changes which lead to the new creatures of evolution. One previously discovered, and believed to be more potent than ultra-violet, is the radio-active rays always present in the air, and emanating from radium in the earth's crust.

CONQUEST OF SPACE

Astronomers Soon May Measure Distances To Far Distant Stars

Astronomers at Pasedena (Calif) are working on a better yardstick to measure distances to the outer reaches of space.

They have established with accuracy that light, travelling 1,86-284 miles a second, requires eight minutes to reach the earth from the sun. They have estimated that light from the most distant nebulae visible with the 100-inch telescope, star systems which appear as blurred pin points in the giant reflector, would require 300,000,000,000,000 years to reach the earth.

But there is room for doubt here and Dr. Walter Baade of the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory, said that distant cephied variable stars—stars which brighten and grow dim for no sure reason—may provide the needed yardstick.

"I am searching the nearby nebulae for these stars, which are among the most luminous kniwn," said Dr. Baade. "As soon as we have determined the brightness of these variables and the length of the periods of fluctuation we can find the distances of the nebulae of which they are a part.

"If we can get the distance of a dozen such star systems and determine their respective actual luminosities, then we will have a yarstick by which we can measure the distances of nebulae as far out as the telescope will reach."

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AMERICA'S FRIGHTFUL RECORD

3185 NEGROES AND 746 WHITES LYNCHED SINCE 1898

On the morning of November 29, the headlines across the first page of the metropolitan dailies told a story of lynching. In California, the Governor once more declared that in the unlikely event of any convictions following the lynching at San Jose, he would at once pardon the murderers. In Missouri, in the city of St. Joseph, a mob of 7,000 people fought the police, stormed the jail, and lynched a Negro, after which they drenched the body with gasoline, and tried to set it on fire. In Maryland, at Salisbury, the soldiers sent by Governor Ritchie to take four members of the mob that lynched a Negro last October, were surrounded by a mob of more than 2,000 people, and had to fight their way back to Baltimore.

Lynching is fast resuming its place as one of our most popular crimes, observes Fr. Paul L. Blakely, S.J., writing in "America," a Catholic Journal published in New York.

Since 1898, 3,931 persons have been lynched in this country, 3,185 Negroes and 746 whites. That makes the average about 110 per year, or more than two every week, over a period of thirty-six years. From 1918 to 1933 the rate dropped, the totals being 443 Negroes, 6 of them women, and 44 white men. In the last two years, however, the rate shows a sharp increase. Fourteen persons were lynched in 1931, 10 in 1932, and up to December 1, 1933, 25, of whom 21 were Negroes. This frightful record can be paralleled by no country in the world, and, unfortunately, we are doing very little to prevent it from becoming worse. When we can pick up the morning paper, and in a single issue read of lynchings clear across the country from Maryland to California, it is fairly plain that in their concept of the moral law many of our people have not risen much above the stage of tooth and claw.

REDEEMING FEATURES.

The record is redeemed from utter blackness only by the work of various societies, chiefly in the South, for the study of this crime. Of these groups probably the most prominent is the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, which published its first report, "The Tragedy of Lynching," by Arthur F. Raper, early in the present year. Most of the members of the Commission are citizens of the South, and it is hardly necessary to say that they do not defend lynching. No real Southerner does. An attitude of contempt or of hatred for the Negro is an all but infallible mark of descent from, or sympathy with, the "white trash," or "scalawag," element which added terribly to the sufferings of the South during the Reconstruction Period. Just as the man who stands up to yell in a New York restaurant when the orchestra swings into "Dixie," has probably never lived much farther south than South Orange, N. J., so too the loud-mouthed (and generally foul-mouthed) individual who rants about "keeping niggers in their place" is never a representative of the native spirit of the South. One thing, at least, is certain: his forebears never had any Negroes to keep in place.

In vain will you search the record of such representative Southerners as Robert E. Lee, who would take off his hat and bow to the humblest old mammy who saluted him, or of Stonewall Jackson, or of "Jeb" Stuart—or, nearer our own day, of Henry Grady, or Thomas Nelson Page—for as much as a trace of this hateful spirit of contempt for the Negro. These leaders were gentlemen, and also (perhaps the addition is not necessary) men of common sense, who would cordially agree with Booker T. Washington when he said that no white man could keep a black man in the ditch without staying there himself.

Since, as a matter of record, most lynchings take place in the South, the comment I have offered may not be superfluous. I contend that the lynchers are not Southerners, but, almost invariably, "white trash," whose spirit is completely alien from the old traditions of the South. And the same judgment can be entered, with the necessary local qualifications, on lynchers everywhere.

Thus it is absurd to contend that the lynchers in San Jose were exponents of "the old pioneer spirit." As far as I know pioneer history in this country, executions by vigilance committees were not violations of law, but the somewhat crude, yet wholly legitimate, operations of justice in communities in which the courts and a permanent form of government had not yet been set up. In San Jose, however, the two white men accused of kidnaping and murder had been captured, and there was no reason to suppose that their case would not be considered under the due process of the law. And I search in vain for any survival of the chivalry of old Maryland in the mob that took a defenseless Negro from the jail where he was awaiting trial (incidentally, his guilt was by no means certain), beat him almost to death while dragging him through the streets, and after hanging him, tried to burn the body while scores of women and children looked on.

BACKWARD TRACTS.

The truth is, as the Southern Commission reports (and as I have observed from personal study of several instances), lynching commonly occurs in localities that are barely civilized. They are backward industrially and educationally, and what passes in them for religion is often a noisome compost of superstition, emotionalism, and vice. It must also be noted that most of the mob victims are not men accused of attacks on women, although this charge is often made, totally without foundation, to whet the lustful passions of the mob. In default of closer study, I cannot say that sadism, exhibitionism, and other repulsive aberrations are always found in mobs, but quite frequently they are. Here is a significant phase in the study of mobs; it cannot be discussed plainly, however, except in publications for physicians and students of abnormal psychology. But we can get a glimpse of the horror, in the reports that women with babes in their arms, and young men and girls have stood by gloating, as a naked body twisted at the end of a rope, or, yet living, writhed in the flames.

Considered from the moral standpoint, lynching is not only murder, but also usurpation of the authority of the State (which is the authority of God) to try men accused of crime, and to fix their punishment. All who take part in the work of the mob, by counsel, aid, consent, approval, or by failing to check it to the extent of their duty and power, share the mob's double guilt. Legally, however, the State looks upon lynching as murder, and as such, theoretically, punishes it.

NO ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

The legal provisions affecting lynching are fairly numerous. Six States, Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, single out lynching as a special type of crime. Nine States, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Tennessee, provide that peace officers who fail to prevent lynching may be ousted, and three others, Georgia, Idaho, and Pennsylvania, make such failure a misdemeanor or felony. In eleven States, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and West Virginia, recovery is permitted from the city or country in which the lynching occurs. In his "Lynching and the Law," from which the above data are taken, J. H. Chadbourne, assistant professor of law at the University of North Carolina, writes that as far as the prevention and punishment of lynching are concerned, there is no "structural inadequacy of existing judicial agencies." In other words, we have plenty of good legislation, but, practically, no enforcement.

The law as it stands is clearly sufficient to protect every community against lynching. In every State, the Governor is empowered to call out the militia to repel mobs, but here again we note that when the mob was forming at San Jose, Governor Rolph declined to fulfil an engagement outside the State because he feared that in his absence his lieutenant might use the militia to disperse it, and protect the prisoners. This is an extreme case, but Governors, quite commonly, are reluctant to call on the militia, and generally resort to it only to keep order after a lynching has taken place. At a meeting in St. Louis of two Archbishops, twenty-four Bishops, and nearly 400 priests, gathered on the occasion of the consecration of the Most Rev. Christian H. Winklemann, D.D., as Auxiliary Bishop, a statement strongly condemning lynching was adopted, together with the following resolution:

"That we request all Governors in the United States to take immediate steps to organize the law-enforcement bodies of their respective States so that such occurrences may be rendered impossible for the future."

The resolution hints at one reason why lynchings recur so frequently—the law is not enforced by the local officials, and a weak executive connives at the scandal.

NEED OF PROPAGANDA.

When all is said, the most effective prevention of lynching must be sought through systematic effort to civilize our backward communities through religion and education. It seems to me that here Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, and Governor Park, of Missouri, have an opportunity at hand. To apprehend and punish the members of the mob is only their duty, and they can go far beyond that. What is really needed is an exhaustive social and religious survey to bring out into the open the moral diseases which have long festered in secret in these communities. That completed, measures can be taken through the schools and the churches to lift these districts to a reasonable degree of civilization. Lynchings are sure to recur, unless the conditions which produce them are corrected. Similar plans, undertaken in similarly afflicted parts of the country, will have a two-fold beneficial result: first, the raising of these degraded sections to the level of civilized manners and habits of thought, and, next, the gradual creation of a healthy public opinion, averse to mob violence, and quick to put it down.

Of course, the first step is to get rid of officials like Governor Rolph. When the head of the State encourages and protects lynching, progress toward civilization is made wholly impossible.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CABINET

The first photograph to have been made of President Roosevelt, thirty-second President of the United States, with the ten members of his Cabinet. In the above picture the Cabinet Members are seen grouped around the President's desk in the Executive Offices

Left to right seated:—Secretary of War, George H. Dern, of Utah; Secretary of State Cordell Hull, of Tennessee; President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; Secretary of the Treasury Willam H. Woodin of New York; and Attorney General Homer Cummings of Connecticut.

Left to right, standing:—Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace of Iowa; Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes of Chicago; Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson of Virginia; Postmaster General James A. Farley of New York; Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper of Washington, D.C.; and Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins of New York.

Since this photograph was made, Secretary Woodin has taken a leave of absence and his position is being filled, temporarily, by Henry Mor genthau, Jr.

Art Of Massage

Its Efficacy In Treatment Of Bodily Ailments

By Maneck Farduuji Mulla, M. S. F., M. S.S. Ch. (Eng.) E. F. O. M. (Paris.)

Massage may be described as a scientific way of treating some form of disease by external manipulations, applied in a variety of ways to the soft tissues of the body. The object of the manipulations which constitute massage is primarily to stimulate nutrition by increasing the movement of fluid in the parts being treated, removal of adhesions (union between two surfaces usually result from inflammation), softening of scar tissues and generally to promote a normal action of the human machine.

FOUR PRINCIPAL METHODS.

There are many varieties in the technique of massage, but the manipulation in general use are divided into four principal classes, viz., Effleurage, Petrissage, Tapotement and Friction.

Effleurage is a stroking movement. The object of effleurage is to increase the flow of blood in the veins, thus facilitating absorbtion. When treating the extremities it is more convenient to work in an upward direction. Petrissage is the action of kneading and squeezing of individual muscles. It may be performed with thumb and forefinger, one whole hand or with two hands. Petrissage is essentially the manipulation to influence muscles. It gives them a mechanical stimulation, causing them to contract.

Tapotement is a beating movement. When applied lightly on the nerves or a short time it stimulates them, but if given heavily and for a long time it deadens them.

Friction is chiefly performed with the thumbs, the underlying tissues being principally affected. The aim of friction movements is to loosen hardened tissues around tendons and joints, etc. Also where deposits result from inflammation, it is used to crush bruise and reduce these conditions, so that they may be carried away in the circulation.

In order to help the blood circulation in the veins, and to prevent the formation or to break down adhesions from injured joints, there are certain movements, viz., Active Movements, Passive Movements and Resistance Movements.

These movements shall be given after massage.

CORRECT MOVEMENTS ESSENTIAL.

Massage has a wonderful effect in hastening recovery from sprains, fractures, dislocations, etc. It is used to restore power in paralysed muscles and also to ease sciatic nerve pain, inflammatory nerve pain and neuralgia, etc. It is used as a sedative of remarkable power in sleeplessness. It restores the natural functions of the bowels in those cases of constipation that seem almost hopeless. All these things it does, but the correct movements must be employed to get the best results.

Why People Get Divorces

Chicago Judge Formulates Ten Simple Rules For Success Of Wedded Life

Having had 40,000 marital disputes before him and having reconciled 2,000 couples who thought they had come to the parting of the ways, Judge Joseph Sabath of Chicago is in position to speak on the ingredients that go into the making of a happy marriage, writes the "Literary Digest". Few, if any, have had the experience that is his. And now, beginning, his twenty-fourth year on the bench, he finds that trivialities are at the bottom of most marital unhappiness. Such a simple thing as a wife waving good-bye to her husband when he goes to work in the morning would avert a good many divorces. It follows, of course, that the husband should not forget to return the courtesy. A kiss firmly planted leaves a pleasant memory and is a good augur for the evening.

Most folk want to do the right thing. Judge Sabath believes, and out of his vast fund of knowledge he has formulated ten simple rules for married happiness:—

1. Have patience with each other.
2. Work together, play together grow up together.
3. In all disputes avoid excited talk.
4. Do not conceal little differences until they accumulate to the breaking point; discuss them calmly.
5. Be frank with each other.
6. Sympathy and mutual understanding are the pillars of the home.
7. Good humour in parting in the morning and a cheerful greeting at night.
8. Share responsibilities.
9. Establish a home of your own.
10. Make your bedtime prayers a review of the day and never go to sleep without a clean slate.

Simple enough and reasonable. Marriage is a habit that needs constantly to be kept in good repair. Putting it on trial is simply to admit that possibly it will fail instead of saying that it should succeed.

ENGLISH CLASSICS IN RUSSIAN

Soviet Academy Undertakes Translations Of Many Noted Works

An interesting piece of non-political news comes from Moscow. The great publishing house of Russia, Academia, is now publishing what are called treasures of the world's literature, and among them much from the treasury of English literature, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." A complete new edition of Shakespeare, newly translated, is being published in eight volumes, with two volumes of what may be called a Shakespeare encyclopaedia covering all questions relating to Shakespeare's works and life and the characters of his plays.

Academia are also preparing a complete edition of Milton, newly translated, a thing much harder to imagine than a translation of Shakespare, whose matter is the universal stuff of human life. Scott, Dickens, and even Thackray are all being honoured in the same way with complete editions and new translations. The reputation of Byron still towers on the Continent, and one might have thought that the classic translation into Russian had already established itself. But Academia do not think that the existing translations do justice to the poet, and they are having a new one made.

It is not only English literature that is interesting Russia just now, it seem, but the English language. From the same authority, but lately returned from Moscow, I learn that there is now a great vogue there for the study of the English language and a keen desire to learn to speak as well as read it.

It happens, incidentally, that Mme. Litvinoff (who was Miss Ivy Low), the wife of the Foreign Minister, is an enthusiast for "basic English," and she has been making good progress in promoting the study of it. She has arranged for several classes, and is preparing the necessary textbooks for the experiment. As "basic English" reduces our opuland vocabularly to some 850 words it may even be possible for painstaking students to learn the spelling. But what British visitors to Russia need is "basic English."

KING WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Ex-Ruler Of Greece Seeks Divorce But Must Find Nationality First

What a former king virtually without a country does when he wants to divorce his exiled wife forms a piquant topic of discussion throughout Greece to-day, following reiterated reports that George II, who was forced to relinquish the Greek throne nearly ten years ago, is anxious to separate himself from his former queen, writes the Athens correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

George travels around Europe on a Roumanian passport graciously granted by his brother-in-law, King Carol, the brother of former Queen Elizabeth of Greece.

Carol has already divorced George's sister, former Queen Helen of Roumania.

Now it is said that George wants to divorce Carol's sister, as the Roumanian king divorced his wife—partly for reasons of incompatibility and partly in retribution.

But difficulties lie in the fact that George does not enjoy Greek nationality, the former Venizelos Governments having repeatedly refused to grant him a passport under any name. With nominal Roumanian nationality George finds himself dependent on King Carol—who could divorce George's sister by a mere decree but who won't issue the same writ in favour of his distressed but estranged brother-in-law.

Long since, George sold all his real estate in Roumania. Since that time he has repeatedly concentrated his investments in the neighbourhood of Florence.

There he gathered for the Christmas holidays with his three sisters, former Queen Helen and Princesses Irene and Catherine, and his young brother, Prince Paul, who is also heir apparent to the Greek throne.

The meeting, it is reported among close friends of former King George in Athens, might have suggested a way out. Paul, Irene and Catherine all carry Danish passports, for the late Greek dynasty—of the Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg stock, as are the rulers of Denmark—are also princes of Denmark. If George can get a Danish passport, too, he may be able, say his friends in Athens, to extricate himself from his difficulties by way of a Danish divorce.

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The decorative panel designed by Mr. E. Messerschmid—and exhibited recently at the Town Hall.

Mr. E. Messerschmid, L.B.D. K.L., whose decorative work was shown at the Town Hall Architectural Exhibition.

Mr. Muthesivs, B.D.A., who recently organised an architectural exhibition at the Town Hall.

Conquering Sun's Rays

Russian Scientists Successfully Harness Solar Energy For Domestic And Industrial Purposes

(From Our Correspondent)

MOSCOW, Jan. 7.

The sun's rays carry an astounding amount of heat to the earth, which is unfortunately wasted. According to the estimates of scientists, 1,500,000 kilowatts of heat from the sun's rays are thrown over each square kilometer of the earth's sufarce. To find the means of utilisation of this valuable "Blue Coal" has been made the aim of a number of Soviet organisations and important savants from the Academy of Science.

The work in the utilization of the sun's heat has not been confined to laboratories alone, but has been allowed to achieve practical results in places like Soviet Turkistan.

SUN BATHS

A bath, with a capacity of 70 people, is being run in Tashkent, which has its water heated exclusively and constantly, by sunlight.

Similar baths have been built in many other places in Turkistan. A huge public bath-house, teo be heated only by the sun's heat, is under construction in Tashkent. The entire cost of construction of this bath will be equal to the cost of fuel burnt in one year in the present bath-house of Tashkent.

Sun-heated tea-pots, Samavars and portable kettles are being manufactured for mass use and will soon be universally used in the hot zones of the Soviet Union.

SUN-KITCHEN

In addition, a very convenient type of moveable sun-kitchen has been constructed. This kitchen is equipped to prepare meals for 12 persons. Its price, according to the factory estimate will not exceed 10 to 15 rupees.

Sun-heat has been proved very useful in the smelting of sulphur for industrial purposes. With the help of a very simple apparatus, a temperature of 120 degrees C. is easily reached. Soviet authorities have, therefore, decided to build in Turkistan, a large sulphur smelting plant and a number of other factories where the sun-heat will be the chief "propelling power."

The construction of a water-filtering had pumping apparatus has proved to be of immense value. It is needed for the water found in the coastel areas of the Ural and Caspian Seas and in Turkistan, in which places the water has been found to be either unhealthy or salty. This apparatus is of such simple construction that every peasant can handle it without any difficulty.

In Samarkent a special institute has been founded: "The All Union Helio-Institute." Here will be concentrated all the research and experimental work to be carried on with Sun-Heat.

The experiments and achievements accomplished by the Soviet scientists in the use of sun-heat are of special interest to India, where the sun's rays carry even more heat and where the sun shines for even a longer period of the year.

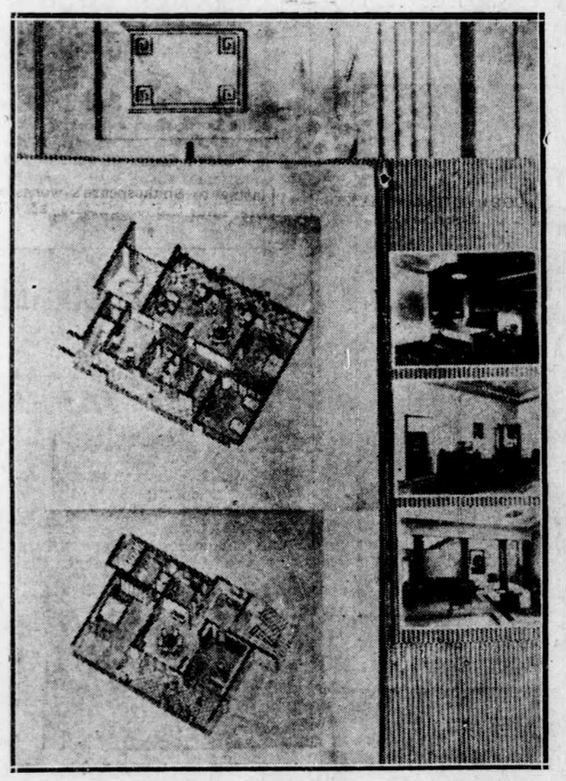
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

The Ukranian Institute for Scientific Research in Bacteriology has completed research and test on a vaccine, the innoculation of which prevents the construction of Typhus. A commission consisting of many important specialists carried on experiments with the new preparation on people for several months which have proved very successful. The vaccine is innoculated, painlessly, under the skin.

This vaccine is not only a preventive but if innoculated into people already sick with Typhus, makes their case much lighter and much easier to cure.

Research work in this field has also been carried on, during the last three years by the Central Institute of Epidemiology and microbiology of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Republic) under the leadership of Professor Barikin. Experiments were made in the artificial infection of typhus. Although the typhus microbe was not discovered, the experiments gave positive results. In the plan of work for 1934 it is intended to issue the first lot of anti-typhus vaccine and seriums.

According to Mr. E. M. Gurevich, the director of the aforementioned Institute of R.S.F.S.R., this discovery opens a new epoch in the testment and prevention of infectious diseases.



Architectural plans and interiors shown at the recent Town Hall Exhibition.

"Water Colour," by Mrs. P. Bidwell.

"Waghri Beauty," By K. Karmark ar.

ART NOTES

(Continued from page 11.)

and possibly by Government later on, but that was a matter on which he was not able to say anything as he had been in this country only a short time. People made a handsome living out of poster-designs and there was sure to be an increasing demand for them, more especially Indian posters."

These are, naturally, the conclusion of an unbiased, enlightened and informed observer. And I hope that those who guide the activities of the Bombay Art Society and, more particularly, influence the destiny of the younger generation of artists would begin to realise what is expected of them. Their aims and objectives must be definitely and specifically adjusted to modern conditions and demands in art.

FACE . .

THE FUTURE.

The Bombay Art Society must face the present facts and the future. It is time it realised that the juvenile section and the strange section of the "Miscellaneous" together with the innane embroideries must disappear entirely from a sober art exhibition which, presumably, it aspires to offer to the public. And, the economy of space could be utilised for better purposes. The Society would be saving the space as well as the worried patience of visitor. Could it not display better the sections, for example, of architecture of "commercial" art and of distinctive art, handicrafts?

INDIA HOUSE . .

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following were recently discussed in the Legislative Assembly:—

"Mr. M. Maswood Ahmad (a): Will Government be pleased to state how many artists have been paid during the current year for making their contribution to mural decoration in India House, London?

(b) How many of them were Indians?

(c) What amounts were paid to them?

Mr. M. Maswood Ahmad, (a): "Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for the exclusion of Bombay artists from mural decoration in India House, London?

(b) Are Government aware of the public meeting held on the 21st December, under the presidentship of Sir Pheroz Sethna in this connection?"

MOHAN-JE-DARO EXCAVATIONS.

"Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Have Government decided to stop further excavations at 'Mohan-Je-Daro'? If so, do they propose to ask any American, British, continental or Indian society interested in such work, to carry on the explorations? If not, do Government propose to continue the work?"

DISTRIBUTION OF . .

SIND ANTIQUITIES.

"Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will Government be pleased to state if the distribution of the relics of 'Mohan-Je-Daro' has been made and whether the articles were delivered on some payment or compensation, even nominal, or without any charge? If the latter, why?"

These questions in the Legislative Assembly are not enough. If Western India aims at the protection of the interests of its scholars, it must arouse public interest. What are scholarly institutions like the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, in Bombay, and the Gujarati, Marathi and Sindhi institutions in the mofussil doing? What is the Prince of Wales Museum doing?

Chemical Research In Baroda

Investigations Into Properties Of Organo—Mercury Compounds

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan. 31.

Following the arrival of Dr. K. G. Naik, after getting a degree of D.Sc from London, a new change has come in the Chemical branch of the Baroda College. The students of Chemistry are now engaging their attention in the practical aspect of chemical research, which may be useful to the general public.

Since his coming, a large amount of work has been done in the College Laboratory with re-agents such as sulphur monochloride, sulphur dichloride, sulphuryl chloride, chlorosulphonic acid, selenium tetrachloride, mercuric chloride thionyl chloride, ovalyl chloride, and phenyl hydrazing, in collaboration wth his pupils Messrs. Avsare, Jadva, Shah, Trivedi, Desai, Trosar, Patel and Choksi.

In curing various diseases Chemistry has played a very important part and we have setn Western research scholars concentrating their attention for years together after finding a remedy for diseases like Cancer, Asthma, Tuberculosis and others. During the long successful career of Dr. Naik, he has tried his best to engage all his research students in various branches of Chemistry so as to discover chemiral properties and investigate new original partiulars, which may be useful to the general public.

Recently his steudent Mr. Bansidhar V. Mehta, passed M.Sc. and in his thesis he discusses that "Compounds of mercury have been known to us from times immemorial. The interest in these substances has increased of recent years owing to the need of non-lonizable mercury compounds for use with organic arsenicals in the treatment of syphilis and other specific diseases. The pharmacological properties of mercury and arsenic preparatis were not a mystery to the quick perception of an Indian physician or a Unani Hakim of yore, who freely prescribed them for internal use as medicines. It is only recently that these dangerous chemicals were introduced for treatment in certain diseases by the Western physicians. Much of the work done in the past has been directed in the hope of an immediate discovery of a pharmacologically useful substance to the exclusion of the development of a suitable basis of pure chemical knowledge of these interesting Compounds."

MR. MEHTA'S STUDIES.

A systematic study of the organo-mercury compounds was begun in 1834 by Hoffman, and Schoeller, Schrauth, Bilmann, Manchot, Dimroth and others had done a good deal in this matter. Mr. Mehta has endeavoured to discover the properties of organo-mercury compounds and has gone further than his predecessors in establishing certain fundamental principles regarding the reactivity of the Methylene (-CH2-)—group. He has made 25 different mono-mercury preparations of substituted amides of acetoacetic and malonic esters and 14 dimercury preparations of the same and 11 mercury compounds of phenols and naphthols, and has dealt with their properties fully.

His thesis is mainly a study in the formation and properties of the organo mercury compounds derived from substances containing a reactive methylene (-CH-) group and some Phenols and Naphthols by means of mercury Acetamide.

The present students of Chemistry are expected to devote their energies towards research for finding out remedies for multifarious incurable diseases prevalent in India, and instead of yawning at the research of Western scientists, they should try to come in line with them.

Science has done wonders and looking to the age-old progress of India, India can achieve wonders in the scientific field with persons like Sir C. V. Raman, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir Jagdishchandra Bose, and others to her credit.

LAWYER TELLS A "WHITE LIE"

Fib About Lover Sends Romantic Girl Back To Parents

A lawyer's "white lie" sent an 18-year-old country belle back to her parents' farm in Jacques Cartier County and broke up a 'romance' that menaced the damsel's future happiness, writes the "Montreal Gazette."

To the offices of Paul Desy, lawyer, there came, recently, a stalwart farmer and his wife, frantic at the disappearance of their daughter. "She's somewheres in Montreal," they explained adding this tale:

Some month ago, Mr. l'Agriculteur had hired as a farm-hand a towering man, 45 years of age. The hired-man wooed his daughter and, alack and alas! won her. The result: the couple fled to the metropolis, where they were lost within the labyrinth of St. Henri. Could the daughter be found? Could she be induced to give up her romantic Romeo and return to the farm?

Mr. Desy was alert. Within a few days, their daughter was arrested on Notre Dame street east for vagrancy. She was arraigned in the Recorder's Court. There her parents met her and pleaded with her to forget her "mad and adventure" and return home. But the girl was obstinate.

Again the parents appealed to Mr. Desy. Could he not change her mind. He would try.

"Are you going to marry him?" he asked the girl, privately.

"Yes," she said.

"Well, he's already married," said Mr. Desy.

She looked at him askance. "It's true," he said. Ten minutes later the girl was homeward bound with her parents. And to-day, in Recorder's Court, the vagrancy charge against her will be dismissed.

To the court, however, Mr. Desy will have to tell the truth, to wit, that whatever other objections there may have been to the hired man, a wife was not one of them.

THE HOUSE OF TATA

(Continued from page 9)

upon is that of commercial aviation, and in this it has reverted to its old cautious principles, and has started the concern on a very modest basis. As you have already heard a paper on the *Tata Air Mail*, I shall not elaborate on it here, but I should like to bring out the point that the principal motive of the House in starting this new scheme was once more that of service to the public.

PRESENT POSITION

The position of the Firm to-day is that, after having salvaged and set right as many concerns as held out promise of permanent survival, it has concentrated its resources and energy on the management and welfare of its textile, iron and steel, hydro-electric, cement, oil, hotel and aviation interests. In addition, its principles are the custodians of a number of great charitable funds aggregating some crores of rupees endowed for the benefit of humanity.

The Companies under the control of the House give employment to over 60,000 men and women, pay in wages some Rs. 3½ crores a year and contribute about Rs. 1½ crores to the Revenues of Government and of the Railways. These figure give some indication of their importance in the economic structure of India.

We may now look back swiftly over the history of the House of Tata and get a general picture of the results it has accomplished. It is gratifying that its achievements out-weigh its mistakes and failures. It has given the means of livelihood to thousands of people whose conditions of employment are admittedly among the best in India. The concerns it has brought into being have all rendered and are rendering a distinct and definite service to the country or to the community and have helped in raising the economic and industrial status of India. It has made mistakes, but it has at least endeavoured to learn from its mistakes.

Some will say that, while it has done well for others, it has done well for itself also and accumulated great wealth. Actually, every rupee of this wealth accumulated by Jamshedji and by his sons, Sir Dorab and Sir Ratan, has gone back to the country in the shape of huge Trusts for education, medical research, relief of human suffering and generally for the benefit of mankind without any restriction as to race, caste or creed. It can truthfully be said, therefore, that the House of Tata has been, on the whole, a benefit to the country.

Looking back upon their own record over a period of some 70 years, the Tatas can lay claim to the fact that they have throughout followed the traditions laid down by Jamshedji and that they have done their best to this day to preserve, undimmed, the ideal of public service.—"Tisco Review".

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PROTECTION TO MISRULE

Natarajan Demolishes Official Arguments For New Press Fetters

TIMELY CRITICISM MAY SAVE PRINCES

Presiding at the special session of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference, at Delhi on Saturday, Mr. K. Natarajan delivered a powerful indictment against the Indian States Protection Bill. Analysing Haig's argument, one by one, he gave a stunning reply to apologists of repression and fresh onslaught on the freedom of the Press.

"The States which demand protection are the badly administered States. In the case of many of them, timely criticism would help them to pull themselves before they are confronted with a Commission of Inquiry.

In the eleven years since the Act of 1922 has been in force, there have been more cases of States which had to be sharply called to order by the Paramount Power than in any corresponding period previously. The present laws designed to protect the States have landed several of them in humiliation and disaster."

Addressing the special session of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference in Delhi, Mr. K. Natarajan said:—

In introducing the Indian States' Protection Bill, which this Special Conference is called to consider, the Hon. Sir Harry Haig speaking as the Home Member of the Government of India, said: "Geographically India is a whole."

We are grateful to the Home Member for recognising and so clearly enunciating this basic fact which is a commonplace to us, Indians, but which is often overlooked by the Paramount Power. We should have been still more grateful to him, if he had followed these premises to their legitimate conclusion, instead of pressing them into service as an argument for a measure which is bound to have the effect of penalising the Press and people of British India for exerting themselves to bring about improvements in the Indian States, whose people are, so to speak, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. The Home Member, I am aware, assured the Assembly that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent the ventilation of genuine grievances, putting forward proposals for reform, the whole range of activities comprise in the word "Constitutional." We have had similar assurance in regard to other laws. Unfortunately, the courts do not take notice of assurances even by members of Government in interpreting statutes. We know from experience that the laws now proposed to be extended to the States have, in British India, where they have been in force for some time, not always or invariably been interpreted in the light of the assurance given when they were before the Legislature. The Home Member's own conception of what is unconstitutional action is as vague as it is wide. "Bringing the administration into hatred or contempt" has been interpreted in various ways in British India where personal rule is largely a thing of the past.

ADVICE TO JOURNALISTS.

Meanwhile, I would earnestly impress on all journalists who are conscious of the responsibilities of their great profession, to avoid as much as possible personal attacks on rulers, because such attacks defeat the very purpose of their criticism, which is or ought to be to bring about improvement in the administration. To tell a man that he is a hopeless imbecile, is not the way to encourage him to do better.

Sir Harry Haig assumes, I do not know why, that the States should continue in their present conditions for all time and that they should be maintained in them for the good of the country as a whole. This is so surprising a view to take by a responsible member of Government.

Some States have made marked advances during our time, and with beneficial results to their own and the country's interests, and there is no reason why the others cannot do likewise. There is a law of survival applying to States as well as to races and species, and States which will not or cannot adapt themselves to the spirit of the time, by being protected from wind and weather do not contribute to the interests or the stability of themselves or the country, as a whole.

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISM.

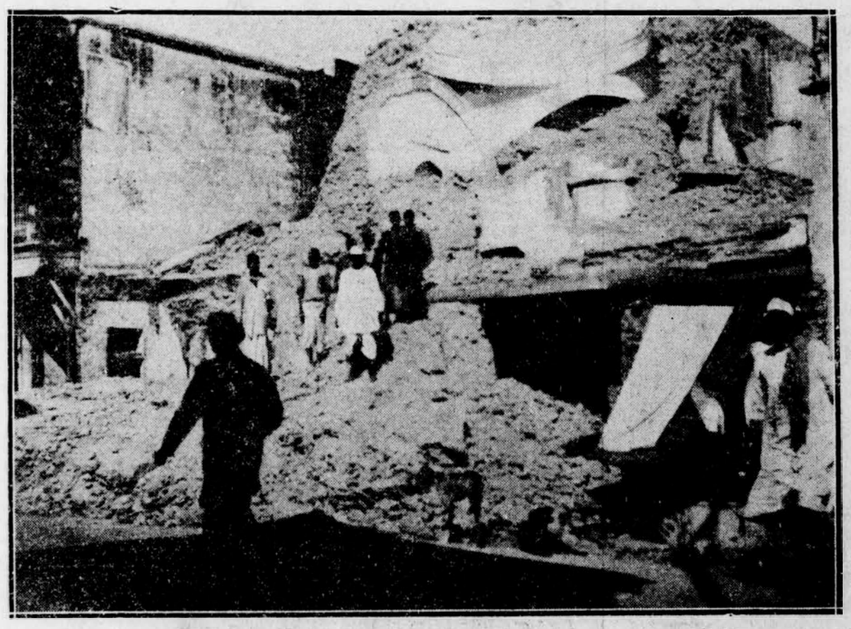
Even if the Indian Press abstains completely from commenting on the affairs of States, there are newspapers outside India and there are writers and publishers of books who are not amenable to British Indian laws and who do much more to bring the Princes into contempt than Indian newspapers of the most virulent type. It does not enhance the reputation or dignity of the Indian rulers to say that one of them spent £20,000 not many years ago on the marriage of two pet-pigeons; that another summoned all his economists to consider how taxation might be raised in order to feed all the ants in the State in face of the increased price of rice, that intrigues are started in the palace by jealous women and members of the royal house mysteriously disappear, as if this was an everyday occurrence; that one has three hundred motor-cars in his garage, forty-two of them Rolls-Royce; that his father bought up a large Calcutta Store for £60,000 as he was annoyed at some delay in being served; and that yet another constructed a golden cow and crowled through it in public as a penance. All this is taken from a single book published in England. Why does not the British Government which, after all, is the Paramount Power protect the Princes from the grossly vilifying caricatures that are published in England? Nothing that has been written in this country has done so much to injure the Princes in the eyes of the civilized world, as some of the things that have been written of them abroad. So long as Indian Princes remained in their own States or at least in the country, it did not matter what was written about them. But now they are going to Europe in increasing numbers, and exaggerated statements of the kind quoted above cannot but bring them and Indians as a nation into disrepute. As the Indian saying goes, you cannot shut the mouth of the world. The suppression of the small stream of crude Indian criticism is of no avail against the loud roar of calumny abroad.

WHO WANTS IT?

To return to the Indian States'

(Continued on page 8.)

ONCE A FAMOUS MOSQUE



The Faizunalla Masjid, one of the historic mosques of Patna, is now a heap of ruins owing to the earthquake.

NOW SILENT LIKE A CEMETERY

Deathlike stillness now prevails where once this row of cottages in Jamalpur was buzzing with the hum of its inhabitants of the poorer classes.

Daladier's Cabinet Faces Crisis

It Will Be Miracle If He Obtains Vote Of Confidence

PARIS, Feb. 2.

Nervous tension prevails regards M. Daladier's second government which faces Parliament to-morrow. Nobody is satisfied with it and probably M. Daladier is the most disillusioned of all, as instead of finding young new blood in the Government, he finds himself fettered by party influences, jealousies, prisoner closed in caucus influences.

Political combinations and permutations have exhausted the present Chamber, and possibly M. Daladier's failure secure to confidence will raise the question of what is going to happen next.

The Socialists will oppose M. Daladier, they are likewise adamant against the dissolution of Parliament.

Symptomatic of the nervous tension, fomented by rumours and counter-rumours are the remarks of the newspaper 'L' Ordre.' we hope M. Daladier is strong enough to prevent the mob from further interfering with the Government."

M. Daladier is determined to thoroughly distinfect the parliamentary administration, but the suicidal non-Socialist and Right Parties are arrayed against him, and it will be a miracle if he obtains a vote of confidence.

Cabinet Insures National Government Against Risks

LONDON, February 3.

The Cabinet decision to continue the National Government until after budget of 1936 was reached this week, according to the "News Chronicle", which adduces the main reasons which are firstly to forestall the Conservative criticism of Premier MacDonald and secondly to assure a united front to the stormy weather in connection with Indian legislation, and disarmament and also to stabilise the domestic policy.—Reuter.

DISBAND COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

Verdict Of All-India Urdu Debate

DELHI, Monday.

"Disband communal organisations" was the verdict of the All-India Urdu debate held at the Arabic College on Saturday. The College Hall was fully packed. Prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city were present. Sixteen speakers participated in the debate, including Miss Amina Khatoon from the Hindu College. Six speakers from Algarh representing the University Union, Bazam-i-Adab and Aftab Hall took part in the debate. Maulana Syed Mohammad Sahib Zaidi was in the chair.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Khwaja Sarwar Husain, and Abdul-Qa'am Munir Husain, Zaidi acted as judges. The judges retired to give their decision and took more than 20 minutes to announce their decision. In the meantime, votes were taken on the subject and it was declared carried by an overwhelming majority.

The beautiful silver trophy was captured by the speakers of Bazm-i-Adab, the first prize, going to Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, the second to Miss Amina, and the third to Mr. Madded Ahmad Sabiri. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Asaf Ali.

Mr. Shaukat Husain Zaidi, Vice-Principal, and President of the College Union, Mr. S. M. Tufail Ahmed, Vice-President and Iqbal Ahmad, Secretary, are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the first debate of its kind in the history of the college. —"Hindustan Times."

FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE

London Papers Take Gloomy View Of Anglo-Jap Conference

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Anglo-Japanese Conference will be wrecked before it begins, if the Osaka resolution is final, according to the morning newspapers citing an interview of member negotiating with the committee, who declared firstly that the adoption of the basis of last year's exports, was a stumbling block, unless it was merely a bargaining basis; secondly, the separation of rayon and cotton was ar insuperable obstacle, and thirdly, preliminary negotiations were established on the understanding that formal negotiations will cover all the British world markets, except the Indian markets.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER AND JAPAN.

LONDON, February 2.

Manchester is considerably surprised at the Cotton Spinners' Association's attitude.

A special meeting of the Committee on Japanese Competition Manchester, will discuss the Association's decisions, when officially informed of them.—Reuter.

M. C. C's QUOTA TO RELIEF

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The M. C. C. team being desirous of doing what little they can to assist the victims of the recent earthquake catastrophe, (says a communication to the Press from the Madras Cricket Club), it has been decided to offer autographs of the whole team for sale.

These can be obtained by written application to the Hon. Secretary, Madras Cricket Club.

Applications together with a sum of one rupee should reach the Secretary not later than February 10.

SETH GOVIND DAS FOR BOMBAY

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 3.

In order to consult another eye specialist at Bombay Seth Govind Das is leaving this afternoon for Bombay by Bombay Mail.—**United Press.**

SHOOTING OF COMMUNISTS

Official Statement White-Washes Police Conduct

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

The shooting of the four Communists engaged in a struggle with the police is related in an official announcement which explains the occurrence as a sequel to the recent murder of a Potsdam carpenter named Kittner, formerly confidant of the Communist leader Thaelmann.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The official statement says that the Communists removed Kittner as they feared he would give evidence for the prosecution in the forthcoming trial of Thaelmann. The police wished to examine four Communists including Thaelmann's successor John Scheer with a view to find the murderer, but the intention of the police has "unfortunately been frustrated," because while the four men were being taken by car from Potsdam to Berlin they jumped out and took to the woods.

Their guards gave chase and in the ensuing struggle the police were compelled to use revolvers and the prisoners were shot dead.—Reuter.

It is understood that Sir George Rankin, Chief Justice of Bengal, who recently collapsed in the High Court, has been medically advised to proceed home again.—**United Press.**

CHAMARS EMBRACE CHRISTIANITY

Sequel To Oppression By Caste Hindus

AGRA, Feb. 3.

As a result of the alleged oppression by the caste Hindus, 400 Chamars of Etmadpur Tahsil (Agra Distt.) have accepted Christianity.

They say that, so long as they were in the Hindu-fold, they were not allowed to use wells, etc. and were denied the ordinary rights of a human-being; but now they will get all these rights.—United Press.

STATUS OF THE UNTOUCHABLE

Ranga Iyer Sponsors One-Clause Bill

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Member of the Assembly has sponsored a new one-clause Bill entitled "The Depressed Classes' Status Act."

In the statement of the objects and reasons of the Bill he says, "It has been pointed out during the debate on the Anti-Untouchability Bill by the Law Member that if depressed classes are removed from the category of the outcasts they must be given definite status in the Hindu Society and as the only place which according to the Hindu System could be assigned to them is that of Sudra, this Bill is introduced in order to give effect to the said object and thus to remove one serious doubt regarding the practicability of the Anti-Untouchability Bill.—United Press.

BOMBS FOUND IN COUNTRY BOAT

Three Hindu Youths Arrested

DACCA, Feb. 3.

Four bombs have been recovered by the Kotwali Police from three Hindu youths, in a country boat, in Buriganga river. The youths have been detained in custody.—United Press.

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